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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.87.

September 22, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 77
Humidity 77

September 22, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 86
Humidity 95 74

7757 日七初月八

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1917.

大拜禮 號二十月九年英港香

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW BRITISH THRUST.

A COMPLETELY SUCCESSFUL OFFENSIVE.

How the Victory will Aid Future Progress.

London, September 21.
The coveted ridge, against which the Germans boasted that the British dashed themselves vainly on July 31 and August 15, fell yesterday morning. The new offensive system of enemy defence was mastered by method and doggedness. This system of pill-boxes in shell holes was evolved by the Germans when they found that the old trench system had been battered to pieces by our artillery. They made forward positions without a definite line, building innumerable concrete blockhouses, so arranged in depth that they deflected each other. They were so strong that only a direct hit by a heavier shell was able to damage them. Such direct hit was most difficult on a small mark like a concrete house, holding at the most fifty men. These little garrisons were mostly machine gunners. They were picked men, specially trained for outpost work, being able to severely damage an advancing battalion so much that the forward lines, passing through and beyond them, would be spent and weak when exposed to the attack of the *Stoßtruppen*, specially trained for counter-attacking, which were held in reserve. These hard nuts have now been cracked by a new method of assault, planned with great forethought, with the result that the British have conquered the high ground which the Germans regarded as the supreme strategic point in this sector. Yesterday morning's attack began slightly in advance of the line won on July 31, and which has since been held by the English troops with wonderful tenacity against the repeated attacks of sixteen divisions, while behind them was maturing the blow which Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has now delivered.
Enemy Losses Unusually Great.

London, September 21.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—More detailed accounts of yesterday's battle confirm the completeness of the success. Local attacks in the evening in the neighbourhood of Tower Hamlets, north-east of Langemarck, cleared up a number of strong points and completed the capture of the objectives in those localities. It is now established that the enemy's casualties were unusually great in many counter-attacks in the afternoon and evening by considerable forces. The clear light in the latter part of the day enabled us to obtain warning of impending attacks and the concentrated fire of rifles, machine guns and artillery in every case destroyed the advancing German infantry. The obstinacy of the enemy's attacks only added to his losses, without recovering any valuable ground. The exhausted enemy did not counter-attack at night-time. We consolidated our positions undisturbed. Our losses are light. We drove off small attacks west of Havincourt and west of Lens.

Separating the German Forces.

London, September 21.
The detailed character of Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's communications is welcomed in the papers, which describes the new offensive as Haig's reply to the latest German peace trap. The offensive is regarded as important strategically. Sir Douglas Haig is persistently pushing a big salient between the Ypres-Roulers and the Ypres-Menin roads. His extension eastwards is a menace to the German position in Flanders and Northern France. The wedge driven in the enemy's front will separate the Germans south and north of the River Lys. If the movement continues as it has begun, it will precipitate another "voluntary retirement according to plan." Hence General von Hindenburg's tremendous efforts to check the British progress eastwards. With his army on a line joining the towns of Menin and Roulers, Sir Douglas Haig will be able to attack Lille from the north and Ostend from the south.

A Useful Starting Point.

London, September 21.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, a semi-official message says that the new British offensive is not on so wide a front as the previous British and French offensive. It was restricted to positions east of Ypres and was completely successful, the infantry in a few hours attaining all the objectives and exceeding them at some points. The enemy's formidable fortifications were captured without excessive loss. This battle of the Menin Road will have interesting results on the British position in Flanders. The town of Ypres is now largely freed from enemy pressure while the British have installed more easily defensible positions which will be a useful starting point for the ultimate progress in Flanders.

Preparing for the Retreat?

London, September 21.
Reuter learns that the Belgian Government has received information that during the past three weeks a great portion of the civilian population at Bruges has been removed in order to perform military work behind the German front. In Antwerp Province the Germans are making fresh requisitions. Bedsteads, blankets, sheets and linen have been seized. All news filtering across the frontier shows that for two months the civilian population near the German front in Flanders has been gradually removed towards the rear, only men obliged to work for the Army being retained.

Indomitable Gallantry.

London, September 21.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters states:—The more one hears about yesterday's great fight the more one admires the mastery tactics and indomitable gallantry displayed. Never has the British Army had to tackle a tougher proposition than set by the attack upon a defensive area of the great depth, held so densely that it may be estimated that there was an average of over four Germans to every yard of front. To the Austrians and some of the British troops, which served under General Plumer so well at Messines, fell what might have been expected to prove the stiffest part of the day's task. They acquitted themselves nobly. For the Australians it was the most complete successful achievement of their glorious career.

(Part of message missing)

The strategic significance of yesterday's victory must eventually manifest itself unmistakably. The value of this gain cannot be measured by mere acres of recovered territory, though that is substantial. It was a battle for commanding positions, and we have won a victory which leaves the enemy in this wide tract in Flanders at a serious disadvantage.

The French Front.

London, September 21.
A French communiqué says:—In Champagne there is great artillery activity in the heights region. Our fire disposed an attack at Montmarais, with serious enemy losses.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

PRO-BRITISH DEMONSTRATION IN ARGENTINA.

London, September 21.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Buenos Aires, the British cruiser Glasgow has arrived, escorted by numerous bagged steamers and yachts. She was welcomed with salutes from guns and the singing of anthems by the cheering crowd. Pro-British speeches were delivered from the balcony of a hotel, where the Commander of the Glasgow and the British Minister addressed the crowd.

CANADA'S WAR DETERMINATION.

London, September 21.
Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa says that the Duke of Devonshire read the Speech from the Throne proroguing Parliament, concluding by saying:—"Although the stress of war is increasingly severe, the people of Canada are resolved in the supreme purpose of achieving, through victory, an abiding peace. They have not faltered, and whatever further efforts are necessary will be unhesitatingly made, in the stern determination that the already vast sacrifices shall not be in vain."

QUEBEC'S NEW BRIDGE.

London, September 21.
Reuter's correspondent at Quebec states that the new bridge is completed.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE FOR AMERICA?

London, September 21.
A message from Atlantic City states that Lord Northcliffe has promised the Convention of the Chambers of Commerce to convey to the proper quarters suggestions that Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Derby, General Santa and Mr. Hughes should visit the United States to counteract the anti-British propaganda. Lord Northcliffe said that the whole spirit of the Convention was war to the bitter end. He rejected to find an increasing sentiment in favour of the retention of the former German Colonies by South Africa and Australia.

IRISH EXPLOSIVES FACTORY DISASTER.

London, September 21.
The Press Bureau announces that nine were killed by an explosion in an explosives factory in Ireland. The number of injured has not been ascertained.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT BRITISH SUCCESS.

London, Sept. 20.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The attack this morning was eastward of Ypres on an eight mile front, between the Ypres-Comines Canal and the Ypres-St. Aden railway. Great success attended our troops and positions of considerable military importance were won, heavy casualties being inflicted. We assembled the attacking regiments without incident. Despite a steady rainfall during the night the first objectives were captured at an early hour, including a number of concrete strong points and fortified farms, for possession of which there had been previous heavy fighting. The North-country regiments carried Inverness-Corpe and the Australians stormed Glencorse wood and Nonneboschen. The Scottish and South African brigades took Potsdam, Vampir and Berry farms. The West Lancashire Territorials carried Iberian Farm and a strong point known as Gallipoli. We then advanced to assault the final objectives. English county troops on our right reached the line of their final objectives after sharp fighting in the woods northward of the Ypres-Comines Canal. The North-country and Australian battalions in the centre penetrated the positions to a depth of over a mile and captured the whole of their objectives, including the hamlet of Veldhoek and the western portion of Polygon wood. Further north Zevenok was captured and the London Highland Territorials carried a second line of farms, including Rose Farm, Quebec Farm and Wurst Farm on the line of the final objectives. The weather this morning cleared and aeroplanes were able to take a more active part in the battle, indicating the position to our troops and reporting hostile concentrations to our artillery. Thus a number of German counter-attacks were broken up and others were repulsed by our infantry. The prisoners exceed 2,000. We captured a few guns. There was considerable aeroplane observation on Wednesday. We engaged hostile troops and transport and also dropped 15 tons of bombs on various targets and another ton at night-time on billets and hutments. Six German machines were brought down and four driven down. Seven of ours are missing.

THE NEW ANTI-SUBMARINE DEVICE.

London, Sept. 20.
Regarding the smoke cloud defence by ships against submarines, in addition to smoke boxes many merchantmen are carrying a special smoke funnel requiring oil fuel for continual use. Once the smoke boxes are thrown overboard they cannot be recovered but if skillfully used completely baffle U-boats. The Navy Department of the United States is causing the manufacture of huge quantities of smoke boxes which the Department states should be carried by every vessel.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Petrograd, Sept. 20.
M. Kerensky in repeating the Imperial Rescript ordered that all the alcohol at distilleries and licensed premises must be used in the making of vinegar and mineral waters. At the trial of General Sukhomlinoff the Public Prosecutor urged that treason was proved. The shady characters who surrounded the accused would be charged with espionage. Pourparlers between the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates at Petrograd and the Vice-Hatman of the Don Cossacks have resulted in an agreement for a joint meeting, the latter acquiescing in the demand for a court of inquiry into the General Kaledin affair providing that Cossack Delegates are allowed to attend.

ANOTHER PEACE STATEMENT.

Amsterdam, Sept. 20.
A telegram from Berlin states that Dr. Michaelis is making a peace statement in the Reichstag on Sept. 27.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, September 20.
Reuter states that silver stands at 54. The market is firm.
London, September 21.
Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. report that the price of silver at 54 is a record since September, 1890. The rise is due to supplies again being insufficient to meet the demand.

NEW SOUTH EUROPE STATE.

Slovenes, Croats and Serbs
One Nation.

Corto, July 28.—The Serbian Press Bureau has issued a statement that at a conference of members of the former Coalition Cabinet, the present Cabinet, and the representatives of the Jugoslav Committee, views were exchanged on all questions relating to the life of the Serbians, Croats and Slovenes in their future united state. Complete unanimity on every question that arose prevailed.

The authorized representatives of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes declare that the desire of our people is to free itself from all foreign oppression, and to constitute itself into a free, national and independent State based on the principle that every people is free to govern itself, and are agreed in considering that this State should be founded on the following modern and democratic principles:—

The State of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, who are also known by the names of Southern Slavs and Jugoslavia, will be a free and independent monarchy, with an indivisible territory and unity of power. This State will be a constitutional, democratic and parliamentary monarchy with the Karađorjević dynasty, which has always shared the ideals and feelings of the nation in placing above everything else the national liberty and will, at its head.

The name of this State will be the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, and the title of the sovereign will be King of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

This State will only have one coat of arms, one flag, and one crown. These emblems will consist of our present various emblems, its unity will be symbolized by a coat of arms, and the flag of the kingdom, as symbolic of its unity, will be hoisted on all public buildings in the kingdom. The Adriatic Sea, in the interests of liberty and equal rights of all nations, is to be free and open to all and each.

Thus the united nation of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes will form a State of twelve million inhabitants. This State will be a guarantee of their national independence and of their general national progress and civilization, and a powerful rampart against the pressure of the Germans and an inseparable ally of all civilized peoples and states. Having proclaimed the principle of right and liberty and of international justice, it will form a worthy part of the new society of nations.

Service Dollar.
Mr. E. A. M. Williams, Local Hon. Secretary of the Navy League, has received the following cable dated 21st September from the General Secretary of the Navy League, London:—"Your cable regarding the Navy League's hardships, owing high rate exchange being presented upon Government."

BATTLE STORIES.

The Taking of Hill 60.

"One hears a great deal," said an officer, "about the taking of Wytschaete, and Messines and the ridge, but not so much about the attack on Hill 60. But the men who had to hold the Ypres salient knew all about that hill, and what a menace it was."

"It is nothing like as high as the ridge; in fact it is only a mound. But Wytschaete was some way behind the German line, while the Hill was only a few yards from us. And in Flanders a very slight rise at close quarters may make all the difference between life and death for anyone on the lower ground opposite. Observers and snipers on the Hill could kill men, or get them killed, in the trenches, whereas it was gun fire they directed from the ridge. Bullets are worse than shells I think, and certainly the men in the salient were more excited over the taking of that beastly little tumulus, than they were about the much bigger business of the Ridge itself."

That was the general character given to Hill 60 by one who had been for long one of the defenders of the Salient. A Londoner, with a heavily bandaged right arm, added further details about the notorious mound.

"Most people at home imagined that Hill 60 had disappeared after the mine-sprung under it in the spring of 1915," he said. "I hadn't believe me. From the Ypres-Comines canal on the South to Sanctuary Wood itself on the North, you could see that blessed Hill, no matter what part of the line you were in. They tell me that before we attacked, the biggest mine of the lot was blown up under it. I was hit just after the commencement of the show, and didn't see the Hill after the mine had gone up. But I would not mind betting that the old hill is still there even yet. I hope our boys are putting it to the same use as the Boches did when they held it."

Another soldier, also wounded at an early stage, was full of praise for our miners, and the secrecy with which they worked.

"No wonder the old Hun did not get to know about our mines," he said. "I had a pal in one of the tunnelling companies, and I am blessed if I could ferret a word out of him. We knew of course that mining was going on. By the way some of the fellows talked, you would have thought that we had sap-dug under Berlin itself. As to getting any 'tip' beforehand when a mine was going to be sprung, there was nothing doing. I don't think Kaiser Billy's spies could have been much use to him this time at any rate."

"The miners had no end of a time and no mistake. Fritz was badly worried by them, very badly. He used to try to catch our fellows napping and blow up a lot of his mines first. But he never made much of a job of it and he didn't do any damage to speak of. Now, our chaps were wonderful and didn't give the Boches a minute's peace."

"Hardly a week went by without our fellows blowing a 'camel' at some part of the sector," he continued. "Camel 87," by the way, is the Tommy's version of "camoufflet," and it means a small mine exploded with the intention of wrecking an enemy gallery which is getting too near your own to be comfortable. If it is successful you can see the smoke come pouring out of the German trenches after the explosion, which means that it is coming up their mine shafts, and that their galleries—had been blown up."

"Our mine was a regular beauty. I'd seen one before, but it was nothing compared with this. I don't think I would like to see another one. They say it buried nearly two hundred Wurtembergers. I was wounded before the explosion, and the shock turned me as sick as a tripper on a Margate steamer. I don't remember much except the roar of our guns, till I woke up properly in hospital."

Another man had been wounded after the attack was over, and he was able to supply a very clear account of the whole affair.

"We left our trenches facing, I think due north, and formed up in No Man's Land. It was queer to stand there and never a shot being fired at us. Then we did a half right turn which brought us heading north-east, and after that it was just a case of walking forward, dodging the shellholes and bits of barbed wire."

"It wasn't easy to find our objectives though. The whole position has been blown to pieces by our guns, and some of the waves went too far at first, and others not far enough, because you simply couldn't find a trace of the trench where you had to stop. Things were soon straightened out, however, and we weren't long in getting the trenches re-dug and put in order. I shouldn't be surprised if we created a record for digging. I never saw trenches appear so quickly before. You see we had nothing much to worry us. The Germans did not counter-attack, and their barrage was rotten."

"The third German line gave some trouble. There were a good many dug-outs here, and some strong redoubts, with several machine-gun emplacements which had not been knocked out by our guns. I think one battalion had a good deal of scrapping, but they cleared it up in fine style, and the attack wasn't held up long. I was in the wave which took the last line. Hardly any of us had been hit, and when the supporting waves arrived, we had so many men that one could scarcely move about for the crush. We could easily have pushed our attack another mile or two, and it fairly broke some of the boys' hearts because they were not allowed to go on."

All these men were badly wounded, but even so of them was full of enthusiasm at the splendid methods shown in taking Hill 60.

"Make no mistake," said one. "We're a great army now, better trained by far than the Germans. I've been out to France twice now. I learnt a lot when I was out the first time, and considered myself a veteran when I left. But when I went out the second time, I had a good many things to learn before I was equal to the rest of the boys. I expect I'll have the same experience when I go out again. People at home don't realise this as well as we do. If they did they'd be starting to build bonfires to celebrate the end of Germany."

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Police Reserve Concert—
Botanic Gardens, 9 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—graph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—graph—9.15 p.m.

Thursday, September 27.
V.R.O. Annual Aquatic Sports.
—First Day.

Friday, September 28.
V.R.O. Annual Aquatic Sports.
—Second Day.

Saturday, September 29.
V.R.O. Annual Aquatic Sports.
—Third Day.

Sunday, September 30.
V.R.O. Annual Aquatic Sports.
—Fourth Day.

NOTICES.

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NOTICES.



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" " " " " " " "	50
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" " " " " " " "	100
" " " " " " " "	50

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GENERAL NEWS.

A Prize Court Finding.

Sir Samuel Evans, president of the British prize court, has decided that the 1,800 tons of dried fruits from New York and San Francisco seized on the steamships San Francisco and Pacific should be released to the Swedish Commission, to which the cargoes were consigned. The cargoes were consigned to the Swedish Victualling Commission, a Government department, but it was alleged by the British Attorney-General, who asked for the condemnation of the cargoes, that they were intended for export to Germany.

The Disappearing Horse Car.

New York can at last say that its transportation system is modern. On August 2 the last horse car that New York will ever see began a slow and ceremonious journey from Bleeker Street and Broadway to Ninth Avenue and 14th Street. That was the beginning of the last trip by a horse car over New York's last horse-car line. Officially the horse car is no more; actually an occasional one may be seen if breakdowns in the new storage-battery cars make it necessary to drag one of the ancient and decrepit horse-drawn arks out of a well-earned oblivion.

India and Mr. Montagu.

Mr. Montagu's appointment as Secretary of State for India is likely to meet with general approval in India, especially with the Home Rule party, who will recollect his sympathetic utterances as Under Secretary regarding Indian aspirations for a greater share in the administration. The Times of India, quoting his phrase "We mean to advance" from the Budget speech of 1913, points out that Mr. Montagu appears to have committed himself to further opinions on the Government of India in the debate on Mesopotamia, but it is uncertain whether the latter opinion is personal or that of the Government.

America Aid the Armenians.

The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief has announced that the number of war-relief workers in the field in western Asia will shortly be increased by four men who have had experience along these lines. Messrs. Partridge, James, Compton, and Elmer. Tillie, in the Russian Caucasus, is their destination. Mr. Partridge expects to remain in that city to relieve the present agent there, Mr. Macallum, who has been serving ever since the war began, and is in need of a rest. If possible, Mr. Elmer will go to Marsovan, Turkey, where he taught in Anatolia College before the war, and resume that work, while Mr. James expects to go to Trebizond.

Auxiliary Hospitals.

The annual report on the accounts of Red Cross Auxiliary Hospitals at home, made for the Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John by Mr. Basil E. Mayhew, F.C.A., Secretary of the Joint Finance Committee, has been submitted to the Army Council and published. These hospitals are maintained by War Office grants, grants-in-aid from the central Red Cross organization, and local contributions. Last year the accounts of 815 hospitals were presented; this year 1,038 have been received, of which 982 are published in the report, the remaining 56 including 16 civil-military hospitals and 40 from which accounts were rendered in a form not capable of classification. The total cost of the 982 hospitals dealt with amounted to \$2,205,085 in 1916 and the cost of maintenance to \$1,997,404. War Office capitulation grants towards maintenance total \$1,530,144 and the voluntary contributions \$274,940. The War Office contribution represents 70 per cent. of maintenance cost and 60 per cent. of total cost. Grants and rates have not been brought into the accounts in every case. Had they been included the voluntary contribution of \$274,940 (31 per cent.) would have been much exceeded, and, of course, all the figures ignore the value of voluntary services. The list of names of hospitals (excluding county funds and private hospitals) at December 31 was 1,185.

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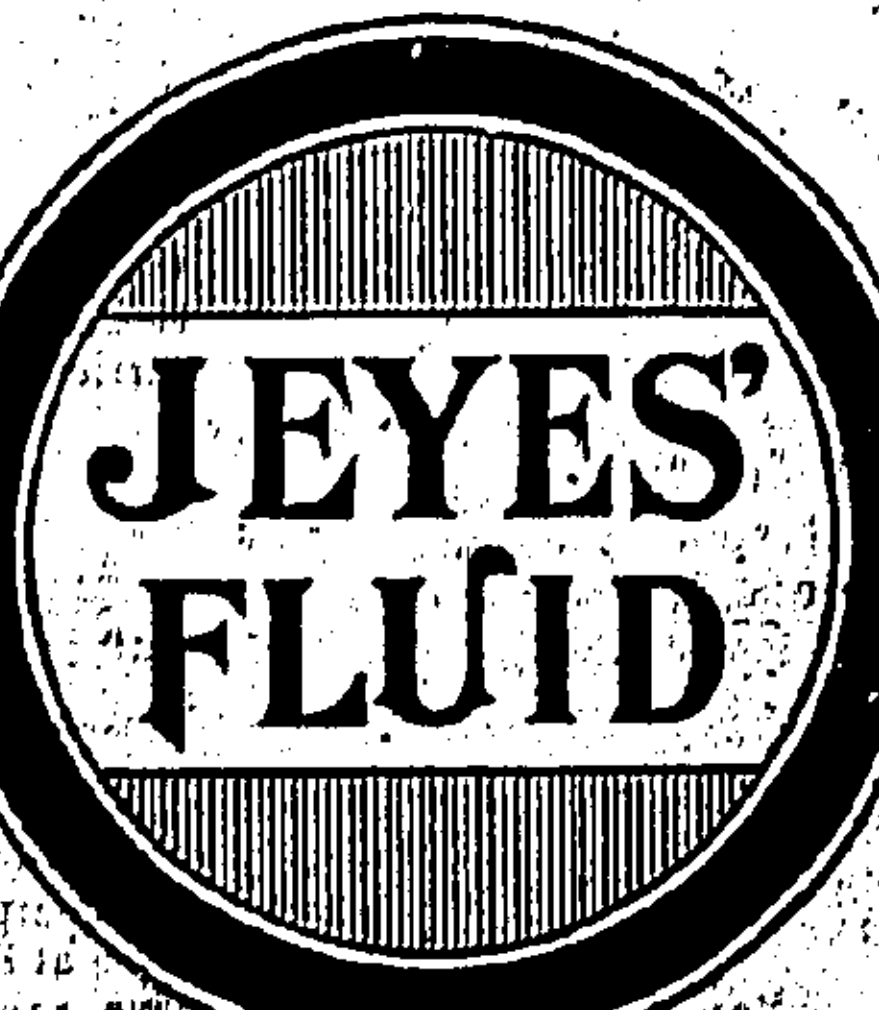
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HONGKONG.

GENERAL NEWS.

German Exaggerate 40 Per Cent.
Paris, August 17.—The German official report of merchant ships sunk by submarines is exaggerated forty per cent, according to the figures tabulated by the conference of admirals of Allied navies, which was held at Paris on July 25.

To Bomb Berlin.
Sigmond Szex, a German-American chemist of New York City, has offered \$1,000 to the first American airman to bomb Berlin. Brigadier-General Squier, head of the American aviation service, says that the Allies are determined to enter Germany by the air route and that America promises to participate.

Tribute to the British.
A loyal gentleman writes thus glowingly to *Justice*:—It is a divine hand that has planted the Union Jack on the sacred mountains of Kailash to look upon the entire expanse of India with the insignia of the trident law, liberty and progress, and the sword of justice glittering to punish any one by the sections of the Indian Penal Code and the C. P. C.

In the Olden Days.
The old coaching days in Ireland, before the days of railways, is recalled by the death of Mr. Patrick Keenan, of Athlone, schoolmaster and justice of the peace, who on his first visit to Dublin to enter Trinity College had to travel by coach. On the journey he was accompanied by Carleton, the famous novelist, and coachman, guard, and passengers were armed as a protection against highwaymen.

U-Boat's Strange Prize.
An Atlantic Port, August 15.—A live pig, part of the stores of the Norwegian ship *Siras*, snatched by a German submarine off the Azores on June 29, was made a "prisoner of war" and transferred, "quealing and kicking," from his pen on the deck of the *Siras* to the hold of the U-boat, said members of the *Siras*' crew who arrived here to-day on a Spanish ship. The men said that the U-boat risked destruction from an approaching destroyer in order to get the pig safely on board their own craft.

Airplanes Crash 800 Feet Up.
Toronto, Ont., August 17.—Two airplanes flying at high speed crashed together 800 feet in the air at the Armour Heights Aviation Camp to-day, one of the machines bursting into flames and plunging to earth killing the aviator, Cadet S. H. J. Dorr. The victim's neck was broken and his body badly burned. The other aviator, whose name is withheld by the Royal Flying Corps, was able to manage his machine and reached earth safely. Both aviators were Americans, Dorr coming from New Jersey.

Dumb Boxer Dies After Bout.
Paul Maichier, a mute prize-fighter, known in the American sporting world as "Dummy Evans," died recently in the Polyclinic Hospital from a fractured skull. He was removed from a hall in West 44th Street, where he had taken part in a bout under the auspices of the Pioneer Sporting Club. The bout was one of the preliminary affairs. It was scheduled to go six rounds, in the second round Evans got shaky. The referee stopped the bout and ordered him to be removed to the dressing-room. Once in there the boxer collapsed. An ambulance was summoned. Evans never regained consciousness in the hospital.

Germany Repatriating the French.

French men, women, and children, under eighteen and more than fifty years of age, are being returned by the Germans to France from the occupied sections in the northern part of the country at the rate of 1,000 a day, according to advices received by the Belgian Relief Commission. The repatriation is being carried out through Switzerland. Thousands of these refugees have arrived at Evian-les-Bains, in the department of Haute-Savoie, on Lake Geneva. Their condition is described as most pitiable. The Relief Commission and the American Red Cross may take measures to relieve them, as Evian-les-Bains, with no adequate accommodation for such throngs is daily becoming more congested. The refugees are all persons incapable of performing work useful to the Germans.

NOTICES.



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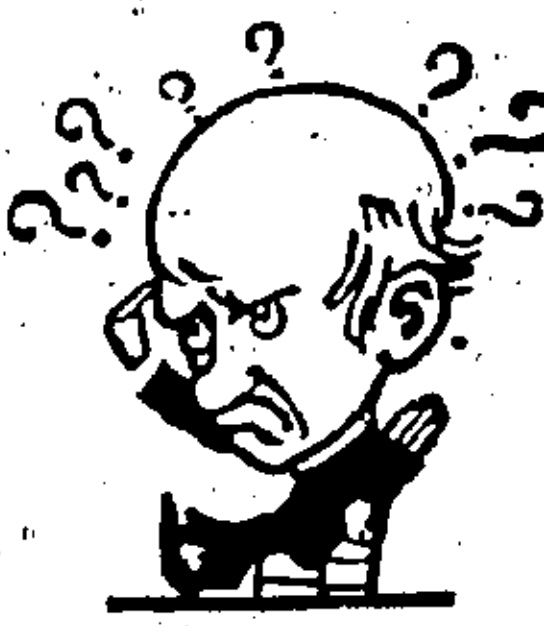
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Works Duddell Street. Telephone 1916.

GENERAL NEWS.

Five Generations.
Mrs. Elizabeth Wood, of Obcham, recently received congratulations from four generations of her descendants on attaining the age of one hundred. Her visitors included the Mayor and Mayoress of Obcham.

The Best Since Caesar.
The old Regular army was probably the finest force that has ever taken the field since Caesar's legions," said Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Lloyd, addressing the Cadet Corps of the London Regiment.

Big Batch of Lost Cheques.
Cheques to a very large amount were found in a railway carriage at Rugby recently. A gentleman gathered up his morning papers and by mistake took up some papers left by someone else. On opening his bag later he found a bundle of cheques, the top one being for nearly £800. They are now in possession of the railway officials.

Welsh Miners Oppose "Combining-out" Scheme.
A special conference of Welsh miners' delegates was held at Cardiff to consider the "combining-

out" scheme agreed upon on behalf of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain and the colliery owners of the country. It was decided, by 236 votes against 25, to reject the scheme. It was decided, by 286 votes to 16, to take a coalfield ballot as to the attitude to be adopted should the authorities take any men for the Army contrary to the foregoing resolution.

Gifts for the Gift House.

An anonymous donor has presented to the Red Cross Gift House at 20, St. James's-street, S.W.1, a large number of gifts to be sold on behalf of the Prisoners of War Central Fund. They include an oil-painting by William Orpen, A.R.A., a water-colour drawing by Alfred Parsons, R.A., a fan mount by Conder, an original drawing by Legros of Lord Tennyson, with an autograph letter from Lord Tennyson to Tom Taylor, a water-colour drawing by Bernard Priestman, an oil-painting by Ormby-Gore, and a rare autograph letter of Beethoven, together with jewellery, silver, furniture, a grand piano, china, &c., the whole forming a contribution for our prisoners of very high value.

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TO BE LET.—In a nice locality in Kowloon, a few minutes from the ferry, a TWO ROOMED FLAT with kitchen and servants quarters. Vacant on the 1st of October. Apply to Y. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

SHOP TO BE LET.—Situated in the HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING, facing Queen's Road. From 1st November 1917. For further particulars apply. Manager. Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon. Apply to:—HUMPHREYS' ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD. Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bells. use of Telephone. Terms moderate. Tel. No. K 3. Apply T. E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

TO BE LET.—"MERVILLE." 161, Wanchai Road, five rooms, bathrooms, and servant quarters. Apply—167, Wanchai Road. "MURRIVILLE," 7, Broadwood Road, six rooms, bathrooms, servant quarters, and small garden front of house. Further particulars 'phone 765. Both houses electric installed, full view of harbour, and ready for occupancy October 1st.

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TO BE LET.—GODOWN in Duddell Street from 1st October. Apply to H. M. H. Nemazee.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT at No. 3, Jordan Road, Kowloon. Immediate entry. Apply to Kayamally & Co., 5, D'Aguiar St., Hongkong.

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MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE.
PROMPT SERVICE.

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MOST DIGESTIBLE.

EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT TO TAKE.



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PRESCRIBED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

LACTOMALTINE for purposes of Cod Liver Oil in Palatability, Assimilability and Digestibility, and for its efficiency in the formation of tissues of stable texture. OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS, ETC.

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GREYS, TAN, BLACK & KHAKI

PRICE \$1.25 pair

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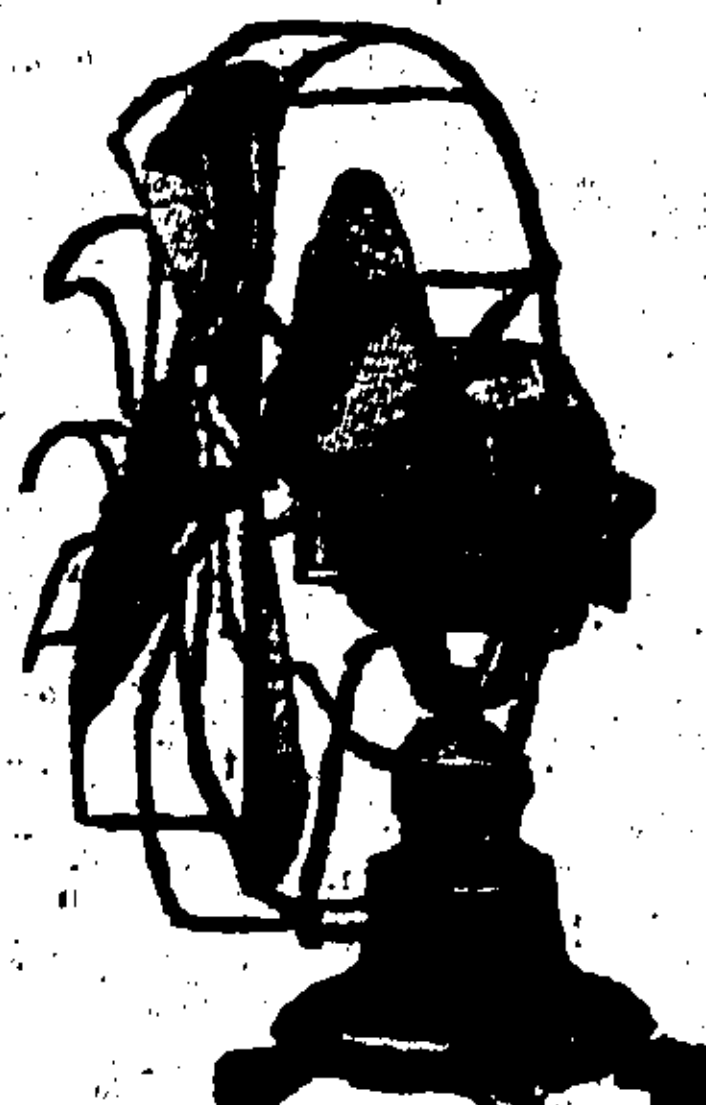
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THE BEST & CHEAPEST

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BRITISH MADE. Price 3s.

Over 2,000,000 are installed in

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A FIRST-CLASS CHEROOT
AT A CHEAP PRICE.
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TELEPHONE 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

DEATH.

THORNHILL.—At Southampton, on July 25th, Harriett Jane, beloved wife of J. S. Thornhill of Southampton, and mother of 2 Lieut. A. M. Thornhill of Hongkong.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1917.

THE LATEST BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

After a lull on the British front—a lull that has been variously explained—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig now sends us a report of a very gratifying nature. It is to the effect that our gallant troops have resumed the offensive on a very wide front, to the east of Ypres. In the earliest telegrams of this latest movement it was briefly stated that "satisfactory progress is reported" and that "we have already captured valuable positions." This gave promise of sections of a similar character to those that preceded the occupation of Vimy Ridge, the capture of Messines and the taking of Langemarck. Judging from the news contained in the telegrams that have since come to hand this hope seems likely to be fully justified, for though the story is still incomplete, it is nevertheless indicative of "noble deeds, nobly done." More prosaically, it has to be said that the new attack is again one "on a big scale." Like the movement that preceded it and which led to Langemarck falling into our hands, it was and is evidently intended to be a flank movement meant to disorganize as far as possible the formidable Hindenburg line. The fighting appears to have been most intense in the zone which lies astride the Ypres-Menin road, the primary object of the attack being directed against the German positions at Glencorse Wood, Inverness Copse, Nonnebochen and Polygone de Zonnebecke, all of which, we read, stand on high ground.

Obviously, the possession of these positions, would complete the mastery of our Westhoek system and thus materially strengthen our hold, which has been gradually growing stronger, on Hindenburg's flank. Quite clearly the movement gives evidence of brilliant strategy, and if the final result bears any comparison with what has taken place in the preliminary stages the careful preparations of this latest movement is very likely to rank with those of a similar nature that have preceded it. We read that on this occasion the attack "differed materially from that of previous battles in various aspects" with the object, it would appear, of dealing with the enemy's new defensive tactics. Though the actual preliminary bombardment was comparatively short, it was, it is stated, of "incredible intensity." This bears out the now well-attested fact that in the power and numerical superiority of our artillery we still continue to be well-ahead of the Germans.

Succinctly, Renter's correspondent at the British Headquarters supplies an excellent, though necessarily brief, account of Thursday's great battle, in which he sums up the results of the action. From it we learn that the attack has been another "fine success" for British arms, that our troops penetrated the enemy's territory to the depth of a mile, thus enabling our advanced troops to reach the Zonnebecke-Ghelvelt line and beyond the central parallel of Polygone Wood. Very appropriately the correspondent, taking into consideration the nature of the ground, characterizes the action as a "wonderful achievement," as it undoubtedly is. The situation at present appears to be one exceedingly satisfactory for our gallant troops as they are now bombarding the Germans who are massing for counter-attacks—which is an indication as to the importance and value which the enemy places on this latest splendid achievement of British arms. It is also pleasing to note that a large number of prisoners have on this, as on other similar occasions, fallen into our hands, the nature of the morale of many of them being indicated by the fact that they have been surrendering without resistance. Later and fuller details of this latest phase of the fighting in Flanders will be awaited with eagerness, as it may be confidently anticipated that the brief summary so far supplied will be pleasingly amplified and that the gallantry, the resource, and the general excellence of the action will point notably to what our troops have accomplished.

An Ordinance Ignored.

Yesterday's proceedings at Police Court included a ruling that the sale of the worms in the street as "food for man" is no offence against the Public Health Ordinance. These paddy-field worms are admittedly sold for human consumption, and the Ordinance is as clear as day on the point that no such food is to be hawked outside the market. Clause 78 of the Ordinance lays it definitely down that food for man shall not be sold or exposed for sale in any place not being a public market, excepting certain commodities specified in the subsequent clause. Those exceptions do not include worms and, that being the case, it is clearly an offence for these commodities to be hawked about the streets. Mr. Dyer Ball appears to have been sorely troubled by the problem as to whether such hawking was permissible, and he called in the Head of the Sanitary Department for his advice. That official expressed the view that it would be "rather hard" for these hawkers to be prosecuted, apparently basing his belief on the ground that for many years the law had been disobeyed, as he said it was quite customary for these worms to be sold in the street. Against that view we have it on the authority of Inspector Kent that many hawkers have been proceeded against and convicted for infringing the Ordinance in this respect, but, in spite of that fact, the magistrate saw nothing incongruous in sweeping precedent aside and in permitting the opinion of the sanitary official to divert him from a strict enforcement of the law. Is it true?

A rumour has reached us to the effect that enemy subjects at Canton and at Foochow have been given permission by the respective Commissioners of Customs to use the Customs Clubs at those ports to their hearts' content. Considerable indignation has in consequence been aroused, so we hear, and some members of the Customs staffs have stated that they would rather resign Club membership than associate with the Hun. It seems, however, that membership is compulsory on the Customs employees; hence resignation is out of the question. If there be any truth in these rumours, we sincerely hope that the matter will not be allowed to rest where it now is. The Hun was unwelcome enough in these outposts before China declared war on Germany; he is doubly so now. And as all Germans have rightly been removed from the Customs staff, why in the name of common sense are they allowed to be members of Customs Clubs? The Hun, because of what his race has done, is a social outcast in practically every part of the world now, and certainly Britishers and other Allied subjects in the Chinese Customs have no wish to associate with him. The fact is that he is being too kindly treated in China these days. He should be shown the door and told politely but firmly to shut it from the outside.

STEAMSHIP DEVONIAN SUNK.

Leyland Liner Probably Destroyed by Submarine.

The Leyland liner Devonian, which left an Atlantic port on July 28, has been sunk, presumably by a German submarine. Officers of the line have confirmed the report that the vessel was lost, but stated that they had received no word as to the safety of the crew.

The Devonian carried a crew of sixty, and on her last trip to a foreign port there were 85 American horse-tenders aboard. Records at the British Consulate in New York showed that there were no Americans in the crew.

The Devonian, long in the Boston-Liverpool service, was the first ship sailing out of New York to arm herself against submarines. Cable advices from England to the company did not indicate whether the Devonian had departed for America although it was assumed that she was on a west-bound voyage when sunk.

The Devonian, a vessel of 10,435 net gross, was built at Belfast in 1900.

DAY BY DAY.

IN THE DEGREE THAT YOU KEEP YOUNG IF YOU THOUGHT YOU WILL REMAIN YOUNG IN BODY.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the second anniversary of the German reoccupation of Lutsk in Volhynia.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Land Sale.

Kowloon Island Lot No. 1350 is to be sold by auction at the P.W.D. offices on October 9. It is about 27,050 square feet in extent and the upset price is \$27,050.

Consul for Peru.

The King's Exequatur empowering Monsieur Luis Alvarez Calderon y Astete to act as Consul for Peru in Hongkong has received His Majesty's signature.

For Aircraft Fund.

Mr. J. J. Bryan acknowledges with thanks a sum of \$500 for the Aircraft Fund from Mr. H. F. Carmichael. This amount will be sent on to London, as the local fund is closed.

V. R. C. Sports.

Attention is drawn to an advertisement elsewhere in this issue regarding a two length handicap ladies' race in connection with the V.R.C. aquatic sports. Special arrangements are being made for the convenience of competitors.

Smuggled Opium.

A woman, early this morning, was found coming off the Canton train, and when searched at the gates was found to have in her possession three tins of prepared opium. Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, inflicted a fine of \$250, and confiscated the opium.

An Explanation.

With regard to the two cases at the Police Court yesterday in respect to the sale of worms for human food, we understand that the charge against the defendant fined by Mr. J. B. Wood was one of hawking within market limits. The question of hawking in the streets food which should have been sold in the market was not raised.

Body Found.

The body of a Chinese youth has been found floating in Gin Drinkers' Bay. The boy, who was aged 18, and a student of Tung Wah College, has been missing since the 20th, and it is surmised that he was one of a party who went to Stonecutter's Island to bathe on that date. He was a member of the Police Reserve, being in the Ambulance Section.

Appointments Approved.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Robert Gordon Shaw to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. Edward Shellim, and of the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Stanley Hudson Dods to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. Percy Hobson Holyoak.

A Poor Swimmer.

The story of how a member of the crew of one of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's lighters sought to escape arrest by swimming in the Harbour was told to Mr. J. B. Wood at the Police Court this morning, when he was charged with stealing a quantity of wax.

Inspector Gordon said that early in the morning of Wednesday a Chinese watchman set himself to watch the crew of the Company's lighter on No. 1 Wharf. A sampan came alongside the lighter and the crew commenced to transfer bags of wax and iron. The watchman saw what was going on and, with a view to calling the attention of some Indians, he blew his whistle. Immediately the crew of the lighter and sampan made a scramble for safety. Some of them jumped on to the wharf, some got away on other lighters, but others, finding their way blocked by these means, jumped into the Harbour. Most of them could swim well, but the defendant was one of those who could not, and he was the only one caught. The police managed to secure the property and the sampan with the goods on it. Defendant was sent to prison for four months.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

UNSEAWORTHY VESSELS.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—Re your leading article on Friday last re old ships trading out of local ports with no law compelling the owners to obtain a certificate of seaworthiness. I personally have brought this matter up for discussion before several surveyors and have been distinctly informed as follows:—If a shipowner in Hongkong applies for a passenger licence, the Government Surveyor at once inspects the vessel and compels the owners to carry out any alterations, repairs etc., boats, life rafts, rockets and all other necessities for saving life, and, on completion of this, a certificate is granted and renewed by survey annually. Any vessel which trades to and from this port registered in Hongkong, flying the British flag, can sail with or without boats, hull rotten, engines or boilers ditto, no distress signals, any old accommodation, and does not require a certificate of seaworthiness. If the master or engineers call at the Government offices and ask why this is, they are politely informed that the Government has no jurisdiction. Why this should be I fail to see, as the Board of Trade in Britain compels any old craft, coastwise or otherwise, to be surveyed at least once in four years and equipped with all necessary life saving appliances for the number of crew she carries, irrespective of her being cargo or passenger ship. There are vessels sailing out of this port to-day in that rotten state. Should they encounter a gale, not to speak of a typhoon, they would founder at once, and should the crews get a chance to put their boats out they would find that, firstly, there are not sufficient boats to carry the crew, and, secondly, the boats are as rotten as the ship. Another question I would like answered is, if a vessel with a British flag registered in Hongkong, trading, we will say, to the Coast of Peru, without a passenger licence, with her crew of 50, is allowed to carry as many passengers as she likes to or from Macao with life-saving appliances not sufficient for her crew only, and they in a very bad condition? I have asked these questions and the answer I get is "Write to the Harbour Master and state that in your opinion the vessel is not seaworthy and we will compel them to make her so." As no doubt you are aware, these vessels are mostly owned by Chinese who at present are making fortunes on the high freights (out of the war that the Allies are fighting) and if any member of the crew were to complain as above, he would be looking for another job in 24 hours. Consequently, the Master, Officers or Engineers who have to join these ships are between the devil and deep sea. I think if you could see your way to ask for views on this matter through the columns of your paper you would be doing a good and valuable service to the seafaring community of Hongkong.

Yours etc.,

MASTER.

Hongkong, Sept. 21, 1917.

Government Appointment.

His Excellency Governor has appointed Mr. Geoffrey Norman Orme to be an Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs in addition to his duties as District Officer with effect from this date.

Board of Examiners.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. Law Yan-pak to be a member of the Board of Examiners during the absence on leave of Mr. Alan Eastase Wood, vice Mr. Arthur Ramsden Cavalier.

Japanese Consul General.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to recognize, provisionally and pending the receipt of instructions from His Majesty's Government, Mr. Eisaki Suzuki as Consul-General for Japan in Hongkong.

1892.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending September 29, 1892.)

The Dollar.

September 22.—"The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/9 1/2."

"Some" Legislation.

September 23.—It is proposed on the opening of the next Session of the Hongkong Legislative Council to introduce a further amendment to the Steam Launch Ordinance, so as to prevent launches carrying marine surveyors or other persons whose decks are liable to be mistaken for red lights in the dark.

A Warning!

September 24.—"The Police yesterday discovered in Queen's Road the dead body of a man, who had committed suicide. In his trousers pocket was the following note:—'Let my fate be a warning to all my fellow creatures; never try to penetrate the cheek of a Marine Engineer and Surveyor.' Funeral to-morrow."

Very Cheap.

September 24.—"Here's a tip for the learned in the law and all others whom it may concern. A Hongkong special jury the other day set the down the cost of publishing half a column in the Hongkong Telegraph at \$250. And yet, although at the rate every copy of the Telegraph is worth about \$12,000, we still sell a pound town at ten cents per copy. As we've often said before, it's too cheap—practically given away at the price."

Soulless Jurors.

September 24.—"According Angel (to newly-departed soul): Show me your ticket, please. Which place are you bound for? Soul:—Why, don't you know? I am a Hongkong Special Juror! Angel:—Oh, Hades! (Note:—This story is palpably untrue, as the Hongkong Special Jurors have no souls.—Ed. Hongkong Telegraph.)"

Hongkong Smells.

September 23.—"For the sake of all that is—don't go down Zeland Street! The stench is simply overpowering, horrible, awful, almost cuttable with a carving knife, worse, indeed, than the sweepings of Donnybrook Fair. There are also a few tall chimneys down west which have a degree of gas about them."

NEUTRAL STEAMER AS A DECOY.

A U-Boat Trick that Failed.

Twelve of the crew of the Norwegian steamship Benguela, captured on June 15 by a German submarine, and used for sixteen days as a decoy vessel for British and Allied shipping, reached an Atlantic Port recently on a Spanish ship. According to the sailors, they were held prisoner on board their own ship for that time, their vessel in charge of Germans cruising about in waters usually frequented by merchant ships, with the U-boat, partly submerged, hovering about and ready to attack anything that might be tempted to come near the supposed Norwegian.

But the effort was fruitless, the men said, and in the entire sixteen days nothing was sighted. At the end of that time the Benguela was looted of her stores, the men set adrift in their boats, and the vessel destroyed by bombs. The crew was picked up and landed at a Spanish port.

The submarine which made the capture was described as being of 1,700 tons, armed with two 4 inch guns, in addition to torpedo tubes. She carried a crew of seventy men, and one of the officers told the Norwegians that they had been out for five months from their base. The number of the submarine or the name of its captain could not be ascertained, the men said.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANEOUS.

It is nearly ten years since Mr. Wells published his "First and Last Things," and now from Messrs. Cassell comes a revised and enlarged edition at 6s. net. Mr. Wells describes the book as "the wet clay which becomes a living body in 'God the Invisible King,'" but, though with some of us clear thinking is so rare an exercise that we may find it hard to judge whether Mr. Wells thinks clearly, most readers will find it an extraordinarily sincere attempt to define beliefs and intentions. Those who take Mr. Wells on hearsay or in casual selections may find some surprises. For instance—"I know that love for an idealised person can be. It happens that in my younger days I found a character in the history of literature who had a singular and extraordinary charm for me, of whom the thought was tender and comforting, who indeed helped me through shame and humiliations as though he held my hand. This person was Oliver Goldsmith. His blunders and troubles, his vices and virtues, seemed and still hold my imagination. The slights of Boswell, the contempt of Gibbon and all his company save Johnson, the exquisite fineness of spirit in his Vicar of Wakefield, and that green suit of his and the doctor's case and the love despised—these things together made him a congenial saint and hero for me, so that I thought of him as others pray." It is good, too, to read what Mr. Wells has to say about Bob Stevenson and Yorks Powell and Henley.

But probably many readers will fasten on to what Mr. Wells has to say about war and the possible great war. In 1908 he writes:—"For my own part I can imagine that a collision between such Powers as Great Britain, Germany, or America might very well involve nearly every other Power in the world, might shatter the whole fabric of credit upon which our present system of economics rests, and put back the orderly progress of social construction for a vast interval of time. One figures great towns red with destruction, while giant air ships darken the sky, one pictures the crash of mighty ironclads, the bursting of tremendous shells fired from beyond the range of sight into unprotected cities. One thinks of congealed ways swarming with desperate fighters, of torrents of fugitives, and of battles gone out of the control of their generals into unappeasable slaughter. There is a vision of interrupted communications, of wrecked food trains and sunken food ships, of vast masses of people thrown out of employment and darkly tumultuous in the streets, of famines and famine-driven rioters." And so on. Some of this has come, but on the whole the world supports war with less dislocation than Mr. Wells or anybody else could have expected. Or is this a delusion of the sheltered?

The Rev. Billy Sunday, who recently has been addressing 20,000 people nightly in New York, has persuaded some 60,000 of them to walk up and shake hands, and pledge themselves to a new way of life, has found a warm friend in John D. Rockefeller, jun. The revivalist preacher is frequently a guest of the Oil King's son at his Fifth Avenue house, and Mr. Rockefeller has more than once shared the platform with the man who has been called "the greatest evangelist of the age." One Sunday recently a notable incident in the service was a prayer offered by the millionaire, expressing gratitude to the Almighty that so many thousands, whether clothed in the latest cut, or all tattered and torn, had shown they were interested, "not in money making, not in social pleasure, but as equals, prepared to consecrate a few hours to the deepest things of the spirit." The words fell a little strangely from the lips of one of the richest men in America, but their sincerity is put beyond question by Mr. Rockefeller's unwavering efforts for the regeneration of New York.

CASH FOR DRINKS.

Proposed New Law for Hongkong.

It is notified in the Gazette that there will be introduced shortly an Ordinance to amend the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911.

The object of this Bill is to prohibit the sale, except for cash, of intoxicating liquors to be consumed on any licensed premises, unless such sale is to a resident at a hotel, or is of liquor to be consumed at a bona fide meal at a hotel or restaurant.

The opportunity is taken to repeal certain provisions in the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911, requiring the publication in Chinese of all regulations relating to dealers' licences, Chinese restaurant licences and brewery licences. These provisions are considered unnecessary.

GERMANY AND GREECE.

Some Interesting Revelations.

Among the diplomatic documents found in Athens since the change in Government is a dispatch of ex-King Constantine, written a few days after the war began, in response to a message from Emperor William, who proposed Greece should range herself on the side of the Central Powers. Constantine said in his reply:

"The Emperor well knows my personal sympathies, as well as my political opinions, attract me to his side. Nevertheless, it is impossible for me to understand in what manner I could be useful to him in mobilising my army. The Mediterranean is at the mercy of the united fleets of England and France, which could destroy our navy and merchant marine, occupy our islands, and, above all, prevent concentration of my army, which could be effected only by sea, in the absence of railway communications. Without it being in our power to be useful in any particular, we would be wiped off the map. I am necessarily of the opinion that neutrality is imposed upon us."

Gottlieb von Jagow, then German Foreign Secretary, replied to Constantine that Emperor William would understand the necessity of maintaining neutrality for the present. He advised Constantine to reach an understanding with Sofia and Constantinople.

M. Jules Cambon, general secretary to the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in an interview with the Associated Press, took up the question of the White Book, just published by the Greek Government, regarding the relations between Germany and Greece at the outbreak of the war and while Constantine was on the Hellenic throne. The documents contained in the White Book, M. Cambon pointed out, confirmed the revelations made by James W. Gerard, the former American Ambassador at Berlin, in his memoirs, recently made public. M. Cambon said:

"The conversations of officials in the Wilhelmstrasse with Mr. Theotoky (former Greek Minister to Germany), and the messages from Emperor William to King Constantine, prove in an undeniable way the premeditation of war from the beginning of the month of July, in 1914. Whether the famous Government Council was held on the 5th or 6th of July, it is certain the German authorities were agreed to go to war, and cannot escape the responsibility which rests upon them. The White Book is one of the most historical documents on the question of responsibility for the war."

M. Cambon then commented on the British, French, and Italian defenses, which, he said, had exerted a tremendous wear and tear on the German troops, the quality of which, he added, was inferior to what it was recently. Likewise, the check of the German advance in Romania reminded him in a measure of the battle of the Marne, where an apparently victorious advance was desperately held in check. All signs point, M. Cambon concluded, to the indication that the German force, which once was called indomitable, has been checked for all time.

DEATH OF LIEUT. THORNHILL'S MOTHER.

Five Sons Serving in the War.

We deeply regret to announce that news was received in the Colony yesterday of the sudden death at home of Mrs. Harriet Jane Thornhill, mother of 2nd Lieut. A. M. Thornhill, of Hongkong, whose name appeared in yesterday's Hongkong Defence Corps Orders as having been granted leave for the duration of the war. The deceased lady, who was the wife of Mr. John Thornhill, Superintendent of the Map Printing Department at the Ordnance Survey Office in Southampton, was 59 years of age. She attended an afternoon concert at the Palace Theatre, Southampton, and during the proceedings she was seen to fall suddenly forward. A doctor who was present went to her assistance and found that she was unconscious, whereupon she was removed by motor ambulance to the Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital. Here everything possible was done for her, but she succumbed about three hours later, never having regained consciousness. The deceased lady appeared to be in perfect health when she left her home for the concert, laughing and joking with her friends. Death appears to have been due to coma, following heat apoplexy. Mrs. Thornhill having complained on the day of her death of feeling the effects of the very hot weather prevailing. It is also stated that the deceased became rather unstrung and excited after the singing of the National Anthem at the concert, as all her sons were on war service.

Mr. Thornhill was the mother of five sons, all of whom are at present serving their King and country. Three of these have secured commissions, one of them having won the D.C.M. at Dar-es-Salaam. This is a very fine family record, and we are sure that the utmost sympathy will be felt for the bereaved husband and family in their unexpected sorrow.

ITALY'S WAR-AIMS.

A Clear-Cut Pronouncement.

Some uneasiness is being manifested, we learn, in Governmental circles in Rome as to the amount of support that the Allies will give to Italy when she comes to collect her share of the spoils of war. Just what she expects is clearly stated for the first time by that frequently inspired organ, the *Roma Giornale d'Italia*. It says:

"In the first place, Italy believes that her claims to Trent and Trieste are universally recognized by the Allies and correspond to the French claims to Alsace-Lorraine. In the second place, the Adriatic question was already settled by the Pact of London in a manner satisfactory to all parties. As Serbia can not seriously pretend to refuse Italy those strategic and economic positions in the Adriatic which are hers by inherent right, and by the right of her sacrifices in the war, neither has Italy any intention to deny the right of Serbia to those Adriatic positions corresponding to her economic needs, and has no reason to withdraw from Serbia the benevolence she has always manifested toward her. Thus every dispute between Italians and the Jugo-Slavs is the work of irresponsible people and is inspired by the common enemies of Italy and Serbia."

"Italy desires the independence of Albania, and not its division between the Balkan peoples, nor that it be devoured by Austria, but on her part Italy has no territorial aspirations in Albania, only demanding a strategic base at Avlona. Italy asks that independent Albania shall have as its southern limit Cape Stylos (according to the London and Paris agreements), in order that Greece may not transform the Corfu Canal into a strategic base such as would diminish the value of Avlona. Italy wishes Greece to enjoy the fruits of the second Balkan war, but that Greece should respect Albanian independence, and the strategic interests of Italy."

"Regarding the eastern Mediterranean, if the peace-decisions

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

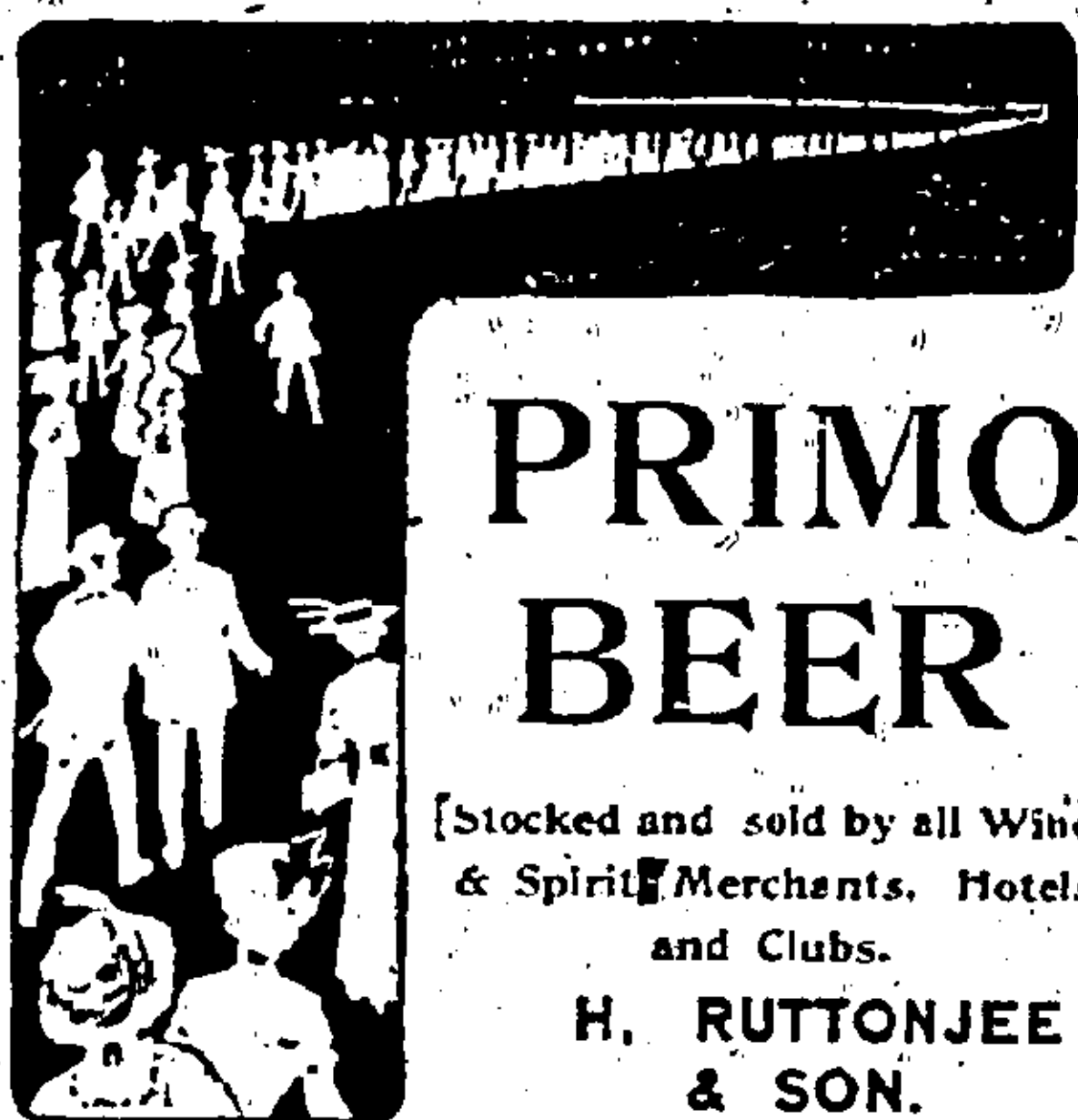
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TAK CHEONG.

are inspired by the principle of territorial renunciation, Italy will never violate this condition. But should the Allies, for one reason or another, wish to take possession of Asiatic Turkey, the imperialism of others cannot be met by an Italian renunciation, and this, not from imperialistic motives, but from the just desire that the equilibrium of power should not be disturbed to Italy's harm."

The *Milan Corriere della Sera* discusses the same subject with special consideration for Franco-Italian relations, and remarks: "Whoever and whatever tends to separate Italy from France compels one and the other to base its future on a separate entente with Germany. We are bound in France and Italy to recognise and reveal those paths by which certain undisciplined champions of both imperialisms are walking in more or less unobserved. Italy has not made war to arrive at and accept as the final result a state of affairs against the menace of which she arose to take part in the anti-German coalition."

G. R.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 1st day of October, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of One Lot of Crown Land at Nathan Road, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sub-Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurement (Approximate)	Area in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	Lot 1, Nathan Road, Kowloon	100 ft. by 150 ft.	15,000	£100	£1,000
2	Lot 2, Nathan Road, Kowloon	100 ft. by 150 ft.	15,000	£100	£1,000

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

V.R.C. AQUATIC SPORTS.

LADIES' RACE.

50 YARDS (2 LENGTHS) HANDICAP. SPECIAL dressing boxes have been erected ensuring complete privacy.

Ladies intending to compete are asked to attend at the V.R.C. any day between 10 A.M. and 3.30 P.M. when one of the handicappers will be present to time them over the distance.

Entries CLOSE on MONDAY 24th inst.

R. C. WITCHELI,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 21st Sept., 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 27th September, 1917,

commencing at 11 a.m., at No. 8 Mountain View, The Peak

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture (Full particulars from catalogue) Also

1 American Billiard Table.

And

2 English baths.

On view from Wednesday the 26th inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 28th September, 1917,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at No. 4 Des Vœux Villas, (No. 53, The Peak)

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

(Full particulars from catalogue) Terms:—Cash on delivery.

On view from Thursday the 27th inst.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

NEARLY FINISHED.

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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
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TIEN SU MARU	15,000	15,000
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SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	17th Sept. at 4 p.m.
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Haihong...	J. W. Evans	TUES. 25th Sept. at noon.
Haitan ...	A. E. Hodgins	FRI. 28th Sept. at noon.

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HAIPHONG	Taksang	Sun., 23rd Sept. at 7 a.m.
SAIDAKAN	Mausang	Tues., 25th Sept. at noon.
SEANGHAI	Wingsang	Wed., 26th Sept. at d'light.
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SHIPPING NEWS

Disabled Sailors and Soldiers.

A meeting thoroughly representative of employers and workmen in the Liverpool area was held recently at the Labour Exchange, Oldhall-street, for the purposes of hearing an explanatory address from Mr. Harry Smith, the Divisional officer, with reference to the Advisory Wages Boards which are to be set up by the Ministry of Labour, at the request of the War Pensions Committee, in order to supply the machinery for obtaining an authoritative opinion as to the rate of wages which should be paid to any individual disabled sailor or soldier in respect of specific employment. The Board may also be asked by the Ministry of Pensions or by the Local War Pensions Committee to advise as to the earning capacity of disabled men. Mr. C. W. W. Surridge presided, and as stated, there was a large attendance. Mr. Harry Smith, said the Ministry of Labour, after consultation with the Ministry of Pensions and the Statutory War Pensions Committee, had come to the conclusion that it was very necessary to set up some sort of machinery for fixing the wages that should be paid to disabled sailors and soldiers, and the conclusion they had come to as to the best way of achieving this object was to constitute boards consisting of representatives of employers and of organized workmen in order to arrive at some authoritative decision, both for the benefit of the employers and the workmen, and also to assist the War Pensions Committee. Such boards were to be set up in Liverpool, Manchester, London, Birmingham, Cardiff, Glasgow and Edinburgh as an experiment. The boards would not have any legislative power; they would, therefore their decisions would not be binding, but it was felt that from the constitution of the boards their decisions would be regarded as authoritative, and it was hoped they would be accepted as such both by the employers and the workmen and by the public generally. It was proposed that an employer who wished to employ a disabled sailor or soldier, or such a man who wished to be so employed, should be able to make application to the board to decide what wages should be paid him in view of the disabilities of the man, and also that the War Pensions Committee, who had to fix the man's alternative pension, might be able to refer cases to the board for settlement as to what was the earning capacity of the man. Mr. Smith emphasized the fact that the Pensions Committee, in fixing the amount of the man's alternative pension, were to take no regard to the actual pension he was receiving, but the earning capacity of the man, up to 10 a week, and he might get half of that above 50s, so that the man might get up to 75s a week as the maximum pension. The minimum pension was fixed, but the alternative pension was given him on his earning capacity up to 75s a week, and that was what the board would have to advise the Pensions Committee about. After referring to the procedure of the board as set out in the rules drafted by the Ministry of Labour, Mr. Smith said the area of the County Borough of the city, and the cases to be decided by them were those of workmen or employers where the employment was in the County Borough, or in the case of a reference by the Pensions Committee, any workman resident in the County Borough. Questions being invited, several speakers advocated that the area should be the Port of Liverpool, so as to take in Birkenhead Wallasey and Bootle, and Mr. Smith said a recommendation to that effect would be sent to the Ministry. Questions involving the attitude of Trade Unions and the man who had made a private arrangement with an employer without coming before the board were also asked and answered, and eventually it was decided that the rules of procedure as drafted should be adopted, with such recommendations as might be necessary having regard to the area to be covered. It was also decided that the meetings of the board should be called by the chairman, who will be Mr. C. W. W. Surridge, as and when necessary.

The Absent-Minded Foreman.

At a Midland police court

Berbert Hodson, head foreman

over 500 employees at a T.N.T.

factory, was fined £20. He walked

through an explosive room with

a lighted cigarette in his mouth.

He pleaded that he was absent-minded.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1917.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW BRITISH THRUST.

Wonderful Courage of Troops.

London, September 21.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters continuing his narrative, says:—English and Scottish battalions, co-operating with their flanks, added new lustre to their imperishable laurels. If I have heard any complaint against the Anzacs it is one which they can bear with equanimity, that they went rather too rapidly. They dodged wonderful barrage fire,—for which they can find no praise too emphatic—so close that they were upon the Huns before the latter could spring from their crouching positions. A particularly fine and picturesque incident occurred when they carried a strong point named Anzac. A man whose name should become immortal in the history of the Commonwealth, suddenly sprang from the parapet, and amid a hurricane of cheers planted the blue and white starred ensign of Australia where it could be seen far and wide. It was an act of proud defiance of the Huns.

Further north, the South Africans were doing splendid work. They swept forward towards their mark with irresistible elan, and although it is yet too early to gather the full story of the deeds of those Springboks who are still amidst the pall of smoke overhanging the front, I know that they have again taken a noble part in the great adventure. Regarding the Homeland troops, they fought throughout at the very concert pitch of their traditional dash and valour. The Germans simply could not withstand those waves of khaki. The Kilties vied with famous English line regiments, and who shall say that either got the best in the glorious competition? They got there, one and all, and made up their minds to stay.

Throughout the day the enemy guns pounded away. Many counter-attacks were either launched and beaten back, or broken up before the assembled masses could deploy. I watched until late into the night the lurid palpitating sky and wondered what the undulating thunder might be recording, but this morning we were holding on to our gains, just as at Vimy and Messines, and aided by beneficent weather we shall be so consolidating that every hour lessens the chances of success of the most desperate efforts the enemy can make.

Within a few hours yesterday, the ruins of Ypres receded a full mile into the back area. Several of the best German divisions have been so shattered as to necessitate a withdrawal. A vital question which becomes more insistent with every repetition of this business is "How much longer can the enemy go on filling these gaps in his dwindling and much-harassed Army?"

Some Triumphant Features.

London, September 21.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, in another account of the great thrust, states:—A most triumphant feature of yesterday's splendid victory is the death-blow dealt to the German faith in the invulnerability of their new method of defence. The effect of the collapse thereof has been very serious upon prisoners. Captured officers, who hitherto would have been haughty and supercilious are now literally bowing to their captors. They confess defeat in what they regarded their strongest point. They now regard the future with dismay.

Fighting was generally of the hand-to-hand character, therefore a large proportion of the prisoners can speak very respectfully of the terrible effect of our barrage fire, which for three days cut off all rations and levied a fearful toll of death. The advancing troops confirmed the statements because there were found immense numbers of corpses. The enemy never yet participated in a bloodier battle. The counter-attacks were equally costly. As an example yesterday afternoon the Germans six times massed for an attack upon our left front and our northern army four times. Our guns created such havoc that the masses melted away without deploying. Twice the enemy reached the open whereupon machine gun volleys and rifles broke up the assailants before they got to close quarters.

The Huns concentrated in Polygon Wood to counter-attack the Australians but were repulsed before they could reach the latter. A similar attempt in the direction of Zonnebeks met with a like fate. The new Anzac positions last night were heavily barraged but the men dug themselves in securely. When the Australians were going over near Clapham Junction they encountered a raiding party with Flammenwerfer. Thereupon followed a "great fight" in which the individual superiority of the Anzacs was the determining factor.

A German Version.

London, September 21.

A German wireless official message, states:—Nine British divisions, including several Australian, supported by armoured cars and flame-throwers, carried out yesterday's attack in close formation. The enemy penetrated one kilometre deep in our defence zone and advanced further at Passchendaele and Gheluvelt. We pressed him back at Passchendaele. He gained ground north of the Ypres-Menin Road. He was thrown back with very heavy losses elsewhere. His reinforcements were unable to further progress in the villages in the fighting zone and they remain ours.

THE KAISER'S LIVELY DESIRE.

London, September 21.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam the German reply to the Papal note is now arriving. The Kaiser says:—"I cherish a lively desire that the Papal appeal may meet with success".

SENTENCE ON NORWEGIAN SPY.

London, September 21.

The Press Bureau announces that the sentence on Alfred Hage, the Norwegian who was arrested in London on a charge of espionage on behalf of Germany, and who was sentenced by court martial to death, has been commuted to one of penal servitude for life.

SHANGHAI SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. A. L. Anderson and Co., in their Weekly Share Circular, dated Shanghai, September 8, state:—The phenomenal flights of sterling exchange still absorb interest to the detriment of the share-market which is not to be wondered at considering that with a nominal rate of 4/10 a peak-price for the week of 5/0½ was actually made. The requirements for the first payment of the loan mentioned last week having been satisfied, a halt has been called in the advance, but with a general desire to take advantage of the appreciation in silver, share transactions become increasingly difficult, and a prolonged halt, or the commencement of a drop, would only aggravate this. The Debuture market is quite inactive, but 15 per cent. discount may be quoted as an indication of the value of the leading 6 per cent. counters. Chinese Imperial Government 7 per cent. E Loan. A number of these bonds have not yet been encashed; the loan having been paid up, interest no longer accrues, and presentation for payment should be made to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. To-day's opening at for T/T on London was 4/10½; the Dollar rate being 72.2125.

Company Meetings, etc.—Shanghai Cottons: The profit for the year is notified as Tls. 418,104.53 or some Tls. 88,008 more than last year, but while recommending only the same dividend as last year, Tls. 6.00, the Directors write, off 59% more to Depreciation and place 100% more to Reserve, namely Tls. 68,723 and Tls. 103,000 respectively: the meeting will take place on 27th instant. Ayer Tawahs: A third interim of Tls. 1 becomes payable on 15th instant. Karans: An interim of Tls. 0.50 is advertised for 20th instant. Padang: An interim of Tls. 0.50 will be paid on 25th instant.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Orders issued by Mr. E. Ralphs state:—All Divisions will parade at the Law Courts on Sunday, the 30th inst., at 9 a.m. Dress:—Helmets, shorts, puttees, haversacks (fitted), water-bottles. Hand-stretchers required.

Y. M. C. A. Division.
Sunday, September 23rd.—8.45 a.m.; Route March. Fall in at Head Quarters. Dress:—Helmets, shorts, puttees, water-bottles (fitted), haversacks (fitted).
Tuesday, September 25th.—6 p.m., Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Thursday, September 27th.—8 p.m., Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Sallyingpun Division.
Monday, September 24th.—4.15 p.m., Bandaging Class.
Tuesday, September 25th.—4.30 p.m., Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Wednesday, September 26th.—2 p.m., Band Practice.
Friday, September 28th.—4.30 p.m., Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Saturday, September 29th.—2 p.m., Band Practice.

Queen's College Division.
Monday, September 24th.—4.15 p.m., Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Wednesday, September 26th.—12.45 p.m., First Aid Class. Corpl. Kong in charge.
Thursday, September 27th.—4.15 p.m., Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Friday, September 28th.—4.15 p.m., Bandaging Practice. Corpl. Kong in charge.
Victoria Division.
Friday, September 29th.—5.15 p.m., Squad and Stretcher Drill.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

STARTLING AMERICAN REVELATION.

London, September 21.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the State Department makes another startling revelation, which is published in the message sent in January, 1917, by Count Bernstorff, formerly German Ambassador at Washington, to the Berlin Foreign Office, requesting authority to pay fifty thousand dollars to influence Congress through certain organizations. The text of the Bernstorff message, dated 22 January 1917, is:—
"Request authority to pay out up to fifty thousand dollars in order, as on former occasions, to influence Congress through organizations of which you know, which can perhaps prevent war. I am beginning in the meantime to act accordingly. In the above circumstances the public and official German declaration in favour of Ireland is highly desirable in order to gain the support of Irish influence here".

THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIP QUESTION.

London, September 21.
Reuter is informed that Earl Rosebery and Sir Lewis Michel have recently resigned from their position as Trustees under the will of the late Cecil Rhodes. The late Earl Grey had also resigned his trusteeship shortly before his death. Mr. Otto Beit, Lord Lovat, and Mr. Rudyard Kipling have accepted the position of Trustees, the other trustees being Lord Milner and Sir Lander Starr Jameson. The Trustees have now definitely constituted a Scholarship Fund as contemplated by Cecil Rhodes in his will, and it has been decided to allot four new scholarships in substitution of scholarships formerly held by Germans, to the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, to Transvaal, Orange Free State and alternately to towns in Kimberley and Port Elizabeth. As Alberta and Saskatchewan hitherto had one scholarship between them the effect of this decision will be that each of these Provinces will now have a scholarship. After careful consideration and consultations with presidents of a number of universities affected, the Trustees decided not to make any appointments to any scholarships this year, either in the United States or any part of the British Empire, although the qualifying examinations in the United States will be held as already arranged. This decision is based upon the fact that as all candidates must be men of military age, it would not be in accordance with the spirit of the testator's design if the young men who first responded to the call of patriotism were to be penalised for having done so. Any candidate who is eligible this year will be qualified for election next year.

CONTEMPLATED INCREASE IN SHIPPING FREIGHTS.

London, September 21.
The Times says that notice is likely to be given immediately of increases in outward freights to Australia and New Zealand, representing an advance considerably more than one third, which is the extent to which Indian freights will be raised provisionally on November 1. The advance of one third in outward freights to South Africa is believed also to be under consideration. There is no question of profit to shipping lines, since in all lines tonnage is requisitioned, but companies are concerned to ensure that their expenses are covered.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Resignation of General Alexeff.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, General Alexeff has resigned because he disagrees with M. Kerensky's demand for the dismissal from the General Staff of all officers suspected of complicity with General Korniloff. General Alexeff feels it would be difficult to immediately replace experienced and trained officers. General Tchermisoff, formerly commander on the south-west front has been named as General Alexeff's successor.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of September 21, as follows:—

A circular-telegram was received from General Fu Liang-tso, the Commissioner of Lin Ling in the South part of Hunan, and others who had declared independence from the Central Government, as rebellious against the Republic. General Fu has ordered the first division of Hunan proceeding to the South to attack the "rebellious". Another circular telegram dispatched by the various Military officers of Hunan was also received, to the effect that they are opposing the declaration of independence of the defence commissioner of Lin Ling.

The Military officers of South of Hunan have declared their independence, and have telegraphed to General Luk Wing-ting, Dr. Sun Yat Sen and the Tachun of Kwongtung and Kwongsi urging them to despatch reinforcements to Hunan as soon as possible.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen went on board the Cruiser Hai Chi yesterday to call on Admiral Ohing-pik-kwang to persuade him to accept the Naval Ministership of the Military Government. It is learned that Admiral Ohing has decided to decline the appointment but still agrees to support Dr. Sun's policy in case it is necessary.

It is stated in the Kwongtung paper that Tachun Chen Ping-king has telegraphed to the defence commissioner of Lin Ling and others to congratulate them on their declaration of independence from the Central Government.

Two delegates despatched by the Tachun of Hunan arrived in Canton yesterday. They had an interview with the provincial authority on important missions.

JAPAN.

Her Stake in the War.

In the New Europe the Japanese writer, Mr. Tokiwo Yokoi, defines with unusual frankness the interests which impelled Japan to enter the war. Briefly they are:—(1) The desire to destroy Tsingtau, the military and commercial stronghold of Germany in the Far East, from which, had it been left intact, German militarism would have carried on an immense scheme of intrigue in China and India. (2) Japan is almost as interested in the overthrow of German control in Constantinople as in the destruction of the German stronghold in China. From the standpoint of Japan, Russian control of Constantinople and the Dardanelles will render Russia a more stable and valuable ally than she might otherwise be. (3) Japan is interested morally and practically in a lasting settlement of European questions, such as those of Poland, Alsace-Lorraine, and Bohemia. The plight of partitioned Poland so impressed the Japanese Government Commission which visited Europe in 1872 that in order to avoid a similar fate for Japan the Commission urged the immediate necessity of Japanese national regeneration. (4) All Liberal elements in Japan understood that the victory of Prussian militarism would encourage militarist and reactionary tendencies to Japan, and would probably end by leaguering Japan with the Central European Empires in carrying out their schemes of conquest. Japan cannot afford to see a militarist autocracy win the day in Europe. In the words of the Mikado's Satomi, the late leader of the Seiyun party, it is felt in Japan that "if England and France with their allies fail to destroy German militarism, their prestige as leaders of Liberal civilization will be at an end."

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—16th Sunday after Trinity, 23rd September, 1917. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Macfarren. Psalms: Ouseley. Turl. Te Deum: Woodward. Smart. Turl. Benedictus: Barnby. Hymns: 14, 215. Evansong (6 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Tonus, Perigrinus, Wickes. Magnificat: Orotch. (30th morning.) Nunc Dimittis: Turl. (30th evening.) Hymns: 18, 221, 477. N.B.—Psalm 114 verses 1, 2, 5, 6. G.P. in unison. Psalm 115 verses 1, 9, 12, 16, 18, in unison.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—16th Sunday after Trinity, 23rd Sept. 1917. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and at Evening Prayer. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Responses: Ferial. Venite: Macfarren. Psalms: (23rd Morning) Ouseley. Turl. Elvey and Smart. Te Deum: St. Jude. Benedictus: Landon. Hymns: 6, 1, 173, 242. God Save the King. Evening Prayer 6 p.m. Responses: Ferial. Psalms: (23rd Evening) Tonus. Perigrinus and Bennett. Magnificat: Smart. Nunc Dimittis: Felton. Kyrie: Maunder. Hymns: 39, 261, 558, 79. God Save the King.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Sunday Services September 23, Morning 11. Evening 6. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street). Weekly Services:—Sunday. Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Gles-ealy.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

First Church of Christ Scientist.—MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

September 22d. 11h. 07m.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased slightly along the east and south coasts of China, and increased slightly elsewhere. The anticyclone now appears to be central to the N.W. of the Gulf of Pechili; the low pressure area over the S. China Sea has partially filled up.

Moderate monsoon will prevail along the China coast and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day: 1.04 inch. Total since January 1st, 74.24 inches against an average of 73.37 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

• District. • Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock... E. winds, moderate to fair.

2 Formosa Channel... N.E. winds, moderate.

3 South coast of China (be-) The same as No. 1. (between H.K. and Loochoo) as No. 1.

4 South coast of China (be-) The same as No. 1. (between H.K. and Hainan) as No. 1.

G. W. JEFFRIES.—Chief Assistant. Hongkong Observatory, Sept. 22, 1917.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On date On date.
at 9 p.m. at 9 a.m. at 9 p.m.
Barometer... 29.57 29.57 29.55
Temperature... 80 79 83
Humidity... 87 79 79
Wind Direction... E. E. E.S.E.
Wind Force... 1 2 3
Weather... Partly Cloudy
Remarks... Light rain at 9 p.m.
H.K. Observatory, Sept. 22, 1917.
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

LOOKING AHEAD.

A Parable and Its Moral.

H. Dennis Bradley contributes the following article to *Mens Wear*—

It was the dawn of the year 1920. The sunrise bell echoed down the bare, uncarpeted corridors of the Government Hostel for Civilians—a commandeered Bowton House—and the Poor Civilian rose from his plank bed with a groan, donned his threadbare standardised clothes, bolted his standardised breakfast, and set forth on his standardised day of standardised work.

As he passed the Bureau at the entrance to the Hostel a rough voice called him, and he entered to find the Official with a balance-sheet in his hand.

"You must be prepared to do better this year," said the Official, threateningly. "I see that last year your profit was a miserable £10,000, from which the Government only gets 97½ per cent."

"I'm doing my best for my country," stammered the Poor Civilian, sadly.

"You are getting into arrears," said the Official, sternly.

"We allow you to keep 2½ per cent, and at the present price of swedes it doesn't pay for your board and lodging here. You business men have no ambition. You should not be content with a turnover of a hundred thousand pounds; double it, treble it, quadruple it. We must have more money. Concentrate! Concentrate! We have furnished you with a Hostel; we feed you, we clothe you; we have relieved you of all personal cares. It is your duty to make more money to clear off your arrears of taxation."

"But how can I?" said the Poor Civilian, timidly. "Look at the trade restrictions."

"How dare you argue, civilian. Go away and read the latest Board of Trade Guide to Commercial Success. Be docile, and you will be happy."

And the Poor Civilian started to his office.

On his way he pawsed at the corner of Berkeley Square. There stood his old home, the haunt of so many memories. The windows stared blankly, dully—blindless and cobwebbed. Many of the window panes were missing, and he noticed wearily a furtive cat performing his ablutions in the littered porch.

Poor old home!

How well he remembered being turned out at a few hours' notice when one of the early Ministries Commandeered it—that was in the second year of the war, he thought—and since then it had stood tenantless, deserted, falling into slow decay because it had not enough bathrooms, and there were twenty-three doors.

It had always been good enough for him. But then his notions had never been extravagant.

He walked on and reached his office. After seeing that his "time" was correctly checked by the representative of the Board of Time-keeping, he apologized to the army corps of Government typists, billeted on him by the Board of Typists, for the inefficiency of *poudre de riz*, and was about to compose himself to work when he was interrupted by the sudden entrance of a representative of the Board of Mutual Admiration.

"A new form," explained the Official, briefly. "Sign it."

The Poor Civilian glanced at the paper. It contained a series of affirmations.

"This is the best, wisest, and greatest of all possible Governments."

"Everything is for the best if it says it is so."

"It is unpatriotic and impertinent to breathe one word of criticism."

"I am perfectly happy and contented with anything any Board, Department, Bureau, Minister, or Official has done, may do, or can do."

"I will be good, and I will try to be happy."

"I know nothing about business, or business methods; the Government knows everything."

"I love the Government. Everything it does is right. Long may it govern."

And, reaching for a pen—he awakened from his dream.

As he wiped his moist forehead he laughed, but shuddered again, for, fantastic as the nightmare had been, it had contained one or two grim elements of actuality.

Every business man knows that the secret of success is method and elimination of waste.

The commercial community has paid, in paying, and will have to pay for the war. Not only is this a ghastly annihilation of mankind, it is a war of financial annihilation. And 1917 is the critical financial year. Britain to-day is thriving only on an artificial prosperity—on the proportion of the 7½ millions a day spent in the country. In other words, we are living on borrowed capital. But what of the reckoning?

The patriotism of the commercial community is not in issue. The business man is willing to sacrifice all, to endure all, to pay all, but he has learnt by experience that the system of signing blank cheques is vicious. He wants accounts, and he wants estimates free from errors of a couple of millions a day—the war, we are suddenly told, is costing us £7,450,000 a day; he wants to be sure that the method is sound, and that there is no avoidable waste.

He wants to be sure that his sacrifices are being utilised to the full; in order that his sons and the sons of the men who are suffering and dying in the trenches may not inherit a bankrupt concern, and become citizens of a bankrupt State.

All war is waste; wicked, damnable waste, but there is the unavoidable waste and the avoidable. The "blank cheque" system, and the insane attempt to stifle intelligent criticism, have failed to check the avoidable waste, which, if continued, will ultimately render us with a colossal debt which will be a millstone round the necks of the coming generations.

There is nothing unpatriotic in saying this. Germany is in a far worse condition. She is gambling with paper on the chance of a military victory, but when the war ends she will be unable to settle. In neutral markets the German mark now stands at 7½d. (nearly 40 per cent. discount). Germany can afford to gamble because she is already financially beaten. Britain cannot afford to gamble because her future as a nation depends upon her financial resources.

We have signed the blank cheques, and we ask whether we are getting value for money. We know we are not.

Department after Department has arisen; Bureaucrats swarm in thousands and tens of thousands; huge ex-bureaus are thronged with staffs of incompetent "flappers" earning inordinate wages—and what are the results? A hopeless confusion of contradictory orders, instructions, and restrictions.

One day we are told to go meatless, and the next day we are encouraged to eat meat. One day we are ordered to eat two courses, the next we are graciously allowed to take five—stomachs permitting. Don't wear new clothes—wear standard suits. Eat less bread—eat more caviar. Don't be extravagant this Christmas—go on buying War Loan Certificates. And so on *ad infinitum*.

The National Service Scheme has become a joke; but such a had and stupid joke, in that it has cost the country tens of thousands. Still, one's philosophy comes to the rescue, when one considers they might have taken the Carlton instead of St. Ermine.

A craze of the pen stops raining on the pretence of a shortage of oats. Then we are told the shortage is not the reason, but public opinion demands it. "Public opinion" as represented by faddists and mandarins ignorant of all interests involved, save their own petty prejudices.

One would dearly like to hear "public opinion" on many things—the real "public opinion" of the Army, the Navy and the Civilian. It would be illuminating.

Example may be piled upon example, but still the old men and the incompetent howl for more sacrifices, more blank cheques, and waste more money and more men. It is a tragedy which demands a superhuman sense of

AMERICAN TROOPS.

Reception in London.

London, August 15.—American troops marched through London to-day. They were reviewed by the American Ambassador, Mr. Page, and later by King George at Buckingham Palace. Great crowds lined the streets, which were decorated profusely with American and British flags. Enthusiasm was shown everywhere. The Americans were cheered by civilians, by soldiers on their way to the front, and by wounded men. The troops were escorted by Guard bands.

A meeting of the Cabinet was in progress when the Americans approached Whitehall. It was adjourned to permit the Premier and his colleagues to pay their compliments to the Americans. The Cabinet went in a body to the War Office.

At the American parade the Horse Guards parade to Whitehall they were greeted from the windows of the War Office by the Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Balfour, the Chancellor, Mr. Bonar Law, the Secretary for War, Lord Derby, Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, Minister of Munitions, Mr. George N. Barnes, member of the War Council; Admiral Jellicoe, and other high officials, as well as by French and Belgian officers.

Millions of Londoners, many of them waving American flags, cheered themselves hoarse until the Americans departed. The streets, from Horse Guards up Whitehall to Trafalgar Square, Piccadilly, Grosvenor Gardens, Buckingham Palace, Mall, and Westminster Bridge were backed solidly with men, women, and children hours before the march began. When the troops swung into Whitehall a roar of cheer, which was heard many blocks away, was started. It continued all along the route. All traffic was stopped. Windows and roofs were crowded. Persons in the throngs of spectators continually shouted out greetings such as "We're glad to see you, America," and "Go, get them, boys."

The greatest crowd gathered in front of Buckingham Palace. The people completely filled the broad plaza and overflowed to the palace grounds.

The evening newspapers say that for a parallel to the scenes witnessed to-day in the neighbourhood of Trafalgar Square it probably would be necessary to recall the time of the South African War and the return home of the troops.

Humour in order to retain one's sanity.

Intelligent criticism is a panacea, and must never be stifled. It is a panacea sought for by the brave, and feared only by the weak.

For the sake of our own sons, and for the sake of their sons, let us from now endeavour to put our house in order. Let them not find their heritage an insolvent country given over to a despotic and unintelligent Bureaucracy. Let modern business methods be applied to the business of the country.

Europe is to-day paying a terrible price for the errors of the older generation which the younger generation is spilling its life blood to wipe out. But must it be only the blood of our young men that is spilt? Should they not now be given the chance to spend their brains? As the older generation does so brilliant a work in any sphere? Let some endeavour be made to save us from the twin friends, Income and Waste, and their satellite, Bureaucracy. Let the millions of sacrificed men and the millions of money be treasured and used only with the utmost efficiency.

Let commerce be maintained, fostered, and encouraged, and not treated with contempt, and hampered out of existence by illogical restrictions. Let construction and not destruction henceforward be the ruling policy, so that, when peace is declared, we may prove ourselves worthy combatants in the industrial war which will inevitably follow.

MISS ADVENTURES.

She Goes into Trousers.

In the *Daily Chronicle* Harold Begbie writes:—

They stood before me in a row, three Selfridges who have undertaken man's work, even to the point of wearing trousers.

One of them was a firewoman, one an electrician, and one a door girl. Their costumes, designed for them in the establishment by a Frenchwoman, were charming. They looked like ballet-girls "playing at shops." The firewoman, tall and strong, but entirely feminine, and with a most demure manner, wore a tam-o'-shanter and a long, loose coat of corduroy, dark green in colour, with a scarlet badge on the breast, and touches of scarlet piping here and there; her baggy trousers were of the same material. The doorkeeper, a little less tall, sported a white linen coat, with long, many-buttoned gaiters, which, I surmise, reached to something in the nature of breeches, and a rather slashing Panama hat; she had a whistle and chain for decoration. The electrician, small and mischievous, with glittering red hair, wore a long, loose smock and shapeless unmentionables of dull mauve, with a more or less Phrygian dust cap of a like colour, but relieved by a reddish-yellow edging; she sat on the floor, cross-legged, as pretty as you please.

They have taken the place of men gone to the war. Mr. Selfridge, whose faith in the abilities of women is unbounded, professes himself more than satisfied with their work. He expresses the liveliest derision of opinions which are critical of women's capacity. Both in America and England, he avers, women are the equals of men, very often their superiors. There is no duty they are not able to discharge. The one thing necessary is to know how to manage them. Hark at the man!

These three young ladies, who answer all my intimate questions with the friendliest smiles, but with a steady directness which shows that they take themselves seriously, tell me that life has become more interesting since they went into trousers. One may be pardoned for saying that hitherto they have only skirted the question. The demure firewoman has not yet had an experience of a conflagration, but she professes herself unalarmed by the prospect of so great a calamity; she tells me she has been drilled to a nicety, and could carry a woman of considerable displacement who had been overcome by smoke. "I was asked to volunteer because I am strong." Never without prodigious physical strength with so gentle a spirit.

The doorkeeper has a hundred stories. It is wonderful what a doorkeeper sees. As she stands at the edge of the kerb, whistling up a taxi, or opening the door of a carriage, the whole world of adventure flows up and surges over her consciousness. The tips she refuses would endow a cot in a children's hospital. She is something more, you must understand, than a whistler and a hand-turner. She is asked ten thousand questions a day about the best services, the tubes and the nearest way to every street, square, road and terrace in the metropolis.

As for the little electrician, she is so happy in her own heart that I conclude it matters not a jot what she is doing with her hands. She is like a sparrow who will chirp on a gutter as cheerfully as from a green branch. Her passion seems to be for work; she couldn't bear to be idle; and she is proud of her job, which she feels to be scientific. She knows almost as much about electricity as Kelvin. At any rate she is just beginning to learn how to wire a lamp, and this, she says, is "jolly interesting."

One goes out of the huge store, whose restaurant alone is the biggest in Europe, wondering if there is any single thing that women cannot do, and (in your ear) better than men. I learn that they are more conscientious than men, more aware of the importance of small things, more anxious to get on, and more

SWEDEN'S TRADE WITH GERMANY.

Resentment Over Charges in Washington Statement.

Stockholm, July 12.—General resentment and indignation have been aroused in Sweden by a news dispatch from Washington giving what is termed "an official report to the Government" on Sweden's exports and imports. The report, for which the authority is not named, declares, in brief, that Sweden exported to Germany great quantities of materials for making ammunition, including especially iron ore, ferro-silicates, manganese, steel, copper, sulphur, zinc, and wood pulp, and imported iron ore from America to replace the surplus exported.

Even newspapers most friendly to America join the chorus of indignant condemnation of these charges. The papers call attention to America's attitude regarding exports, and arraign what they term the Government's inconsistency. They declare that America repeatedly protested to England against precisely the same policy which Washington now threatens to adopt against Sweden. The Associated Press received from an authoritative source the following statement:

"It is no secret that we are exporting iron ore. We have been exporting it for more than twenty years. It is our chief article of export. But we export also to England and other countries, and the proportions of our exports remain nearly the same as before the war. We exported wood pulp to Germany, but also to America, France, Italy, and other countries. We exported ferro-silicates to Germany, and also to England and Russia.

"The statement that we are exporting sulphur and zinc to Germany is a ridiculous error. We must import sulphur for our own use and Germany produces more zinc than she needs.

"Another mis-statement concerns our alleged imports of iron ore from America. We import no iron ore from there. Before the war we used to import a low grade of pig iron from England. These imports have dropped to a third of the normal, and we have been importing from America to cover the deficit, but the entire imports are insignificant. We export pig iron of a higher grade to both England and Germany. Our exports to England are still nearly normal.

"For our industrial life we must have dyes, coal, and medicines from Germany, and we have nothing to give in return but iron ore and pulp since the embargo on all provisions. We get some coal from England at the risk of sailors' lives and of their ships, but it is only a small portion of what we require.

"Germany brings us coal in her own ships, without risk to us. We do not understand how America, which insisted on our letting her cotton through to Germany and protested so vehemently to England against efforts to interfere with her trade, can take such an attitude toward us."

Famous London Church.
The historic Orange-street church, Leicester-square, built by the Hugonots in 1688, and together with Sir Isaac Newton's house, demolished in 1913, has been replaced by a new building, which was opened recently by the Rev. Isaac Harfill. For the first hundred years the church was held by the Hugonots, then came the Anglican period, in the course of which Toplady, author of "Rock of Ages," served as minister. During the last 130 years the church has been in the hands of the Congregationalists.

sensible of the fact that the interest of their employer is their interest as well.

In a generation or two, will anything be left to man except perhaps the carrying of sacks of coal and the occasional privilege of making love to his veritable mistress?

Certainly women are a squeezing sex, and there are an awful lot of them. Perhaps when they have squeezed us right out, being kind of heart, they will keep us as pets—the slaves of us.

HONGKONG TRADE.

Chamber of Commerce Fortnightly Report.

The Fortnightly Price Current and Market Report, published by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce under date of September 21, contains the following:—

Cotton Piece Goods and Fancy Cotton Goods.—The market is very quiet and prices have declined somewhat. The heavy advances in the price of silver indicate a higher exchange and, no doubt, this is why buyers are holding off.

Cotton Yarn.—The same quietness of business prevails, but there is no doubt that considerable country orders are being held over in fear of higher exchange. Quotations are nominally:—No. 10s at \$160/170. No. 12s at \$160/180. No. 15s at \$200/210. No. 20s at \$220/240. Arrivals nil. Sales nil. Shipments 3,500 bales. Unsold stock 9,500 bales. Bargains 25,000 bales.

Raw Cotton.—Chinese Cotton is quoted at \$42/44 per picul, at which a small quantity changed hands.

Woolens.—Extremely quiet.

Canton Silk.—Messrs. Herbert Dent and Co., in their report dated August 25, state:—Stock:—4,000 bales. Market:—Silk:—Exchange has steadily advanced since our last circular was issued, small wonder then that settlements have been confined to 50 bales for France and 50 bales for America, the smallest fortnightly business for a long time. Prices for silk have gone back somewhat, but not in the same ratio as exchange has advanced, so that it would seem that silk is not only firm on the market of consumption but would even to have advanced somewhat in price. Native dealers are doing all they can to stave off a decline but it seems inevitable, if buyers are compelled to be kept out of the market for long to prevent dollar prices falling to a workable level.

Flour Market Report.—Stock:—About 200,000 in all. Quotations:—American Patent, \$4.65 per sack; American Cut-off, \$3.50 per sack; Japanese 2nd Patent, \$2.94 per sack; Japanese 3rd Patent, \$2.88 per sack; Japanese Straight, \$2.85 per sack; Shanghai Flour, \$3.00 per sack. Sugar.—Market dull.

U-BOAT'S PRISONER.

Freed When British Destroyers Came.

Capt. Benjamin Bragg, commander of the American barkentine Hildegard, which was destroyed by a German submarine in the English Channel early in July, reached New York recently and told of his experience with the submarine and her commander before, during, and after the sinking of his ship.

"We left Baltimore," said Capt. Bragg, "in April with a cargo of lubricating oil, and safely reached the other side and discharged. I had a crew of eleven men, and we started on the return trip on July 8. Coming through the English Channel, we were twelve miles south-west of Start Point when a submarine hove in sight and fired a shot at us. She wasn't more than five hundred yards away, but she didn't hit us, and I ordered the boats to be cleared away and the crew to prepare to abandon ship. We swung out two boats and the crew got in them, the submarine in the meantime shelling us and firing a total of six shots while we were getting away, not one of them hitting the ship.

"When the boat I was in got away from the bark the submarine came alongside and took me and the men with me off and on to the submarine. The captain spoke perfect English, and said he intended to sink every vessel he saw, and that there was an Englishman close behind me that was to be next."

"While we were standing on the submarine's deck, her captain ordered some of his men, to take her to the barkentine and blow her up. This order was being

MANILA'S SILVER.

Disappearance From Circulation.

Where is the silver change of coin of the realm gone to? asks the *Manila Daily Bulletin* of September 18. This is the question now asked in all quarters of Manila, but apparently an answer is not yet forthcoming. That silver coin is fast disappearing from circulation, every resident of Manila has been made to feel recently. Stores on the Escalada and everywhere are finding it difficult to make change, while in the markets, vendors and retail holders will not change a bill even at the expense of losing a purchase. A two-peso bill may not be changed for the asking, and even an offer of purchase will not induce a Chinese storekeeper to change the smallest paper money.

Rumour that the silver currency has been disappearing from circulation have been current for days, or since the published reports in the local press that the price of silver was going steadily upward, but its scarcity was not made more apparent than yesterday, when for love or purchase one could not get any small change.

But perhaps the most manifest and widespread occurrence which called for attention to the situation yesterday was the fact that the men in the employ of certain concerns were not given their weekly pay on account of this same scarcity. At Clarke's refreshment emporium the management had to accept two checks from customers on account of its inability to make change. Cigar stands and establishments where the Manila public are wont to congregate, found themselves yesterday in the same predicament, while last night the Malabon One had to close for the night at nine o'clock for the same reason.

Certain Chinese are out buying all the silver change they can lay hands on. It was stated yesterday in certain quarters that offers of seven centavos over the peso was being offered by certain silver manipulators.

In answer to repeated questions yesterday as to where one could get change, the insular treasury was being pointed out. But is there enough in the treasury to go round?

New Conditions.

The *Gazette* contains additional conditions of licences to store calcium carbide, and also petrol for the use of motor cars.

Passports.

Passport regulations by the Governor of Singapore are published in the *Hongkong Government Gazette* for general information.

obeyed when smoke appeared on the horizon and two destroyers were seen coming at a great speed toward us. The German sailors did not appear to mind them in the least, but went about their work of placing their bombs in the hold of the Hildegard, set the fuses, and then came back to the submarine in my boat.

"Then the German commander told me to get aboard the boat and take my men and get out of the way. We didn't lose time in doing that, and while we were pulling away from the submarine, the leading destroyer fired a shot at the submarine. It came close, but didn't hit, and we rowed out of range of others that followed. The submarine was slowly submerging, and got beneath before the destroyers got a good aim. We were taken aboard a destroyer and put ashore at an English port.

"While on the submarine I observed two things that made me think. In the first place, the submarine was constructed with a thick coating of green moss and seaweeds, showing that she had been out of drydock for a long time, and the sailors were all very dirty and hairy, not a face there having known a razor for many weeks."

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

1.—SELLERS; 2A.—SALES; 2B.—BUYERS; 3.—NOMINAL.

To-day's Closing Price	STOCK	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	1916/7. Highest to Date	1916/7. Lowest to Date	Last Dividend and Date
\$550	H.K. & Shanghai Banking Corp.	120,000	\$125	all	845 Sept.	785 May	820	550	Interim div. of £2 3/- Subject Income Tax, at Exch: 2/6 (17.06) Paid on 13/8/17.
\$320	Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$250	50	427 Sept.	340 Jan.	426	320	Final of \$7 making \$25. a/c 1915, and interim of \$18 a/c 1916. Final Div. of 15% making 27% for year ending 30/6/16.
\$130	North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	16,000	\$15	£5	80 April	145 Jan.	180	100	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$775	Union Ins. S'ty of C'ton, Ltd.	15,438	\$250	100	572 Aug.	760 Jan.	1605	775	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$190	Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	12,000	\$100	60	580 Dec.	500 Jan.	300	190	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$130	Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	20	163 Aug.	127 April	168	130	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$290	H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	60	420 Sept.	385 Jan.	420	290	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$81	Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$30	all	104 Dec.	28 1/2 Mar.	137	80	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$17	H'kong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	22 1/2 May	19 Dec.	24	17	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$89	Indo-China (Combined Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.) Preferred.	60,000	\$5	all	172 Dec.	65 1/2 Jan.	190	124	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$135	Shell T'port & T'ing Co., Ltd.	3,797,610	£1	all	68 Oct.	54 Aug.	55	35	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$29	Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	40,000	\$10	all	38 1/2 Oct.	23 July	41	28	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$52	China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	all	134 Sept.	80 Jan.	146	90	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$29	Malabon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	14,000	P.30	all	41		29		Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$40	Failan Mining Admin'tion.	100,000	£1	all	35/- April	30/- Dec.	40/-	26/-	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$250	Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	20,000	£1	all	440 Mar.	240 Jan.	335	170	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$28	Tronoh Mines Ltd.	160,000	£1	all	25/- Dec.	32/6 Mar.	42/6	25/6	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$32	Ural-Caspian	786,665	£1	all	43/- April	25/- Jan.	38/9	28/-	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$28	Oriental Con. Min. Co. Ltd.	429,390	G. \$10	all					Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$173	Docks Wharves, Godowns & Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$50	all	82 Oct.	65 April	90	67	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$112	H.K. & W.D. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	90 Oct.	56 Mar.	135	78 1/2	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$76	Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	55,700	£100	all	6 1/2 Sept.	49 July	55	59	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$67	Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	36,000	£100	all	100 Dec.	9 April	93	67	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$94	Lands, Hotels and Buildings.	20,000	\$50	all	124 Feb.	108 Dec.	118	94	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$88	H'kong Land Investment Co.	50,000	\$100	all	114 Jan.	103 Dec.	105 1/2	85	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$46	H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	7 1/4 Jan.	6 July	7 1/2	5 1/2	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$33	K'loon Land & B'ing Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	30	44 Jan.	40 Sept.	38	33	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$74	Shanghai Lands	78,000	£50	all	57 Mar.	107 Dec.	107	74	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$78	West Point Building Co., Ltd.	15,500	\$50	all	68 1/2 Mar.	77 Dec.	90	69	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$90	H'kong Central Estates	10,000	\$100	all	103 Dec.	99 Jan.	103	90	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$160	Two Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	£50	all	103 July	17 Jan.	167	130	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$14	Kung Yik	75,000	£10	all	163 July	13 Feb.	163	111	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$65	Laou Kung Mow	20,000	£100	all	97 1/2 Sept.	72 Jan.	81	63	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$121	Shanghai Cottons	40,000	£50	all	10 May	77 Jan.	136	81	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$36	Oriental Cotton Spin. Co. Ltd.	20,000	£50	all	6 1/2 Oct.	6 1/2 Dec.	6 1/2	4 1/2	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$495	Yangtze Paper Co., Ltd.	175,000	£5	all	6 1/2 Oct.	6 1/2 Dec.	6 1/2	4 1/2	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$61	China Paper Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$10	all	11 1/2 Apr.	9 1/2 May	10 3/8	6 1/2	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$450	China Light Power Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$5	all	3 1/2 Mar.	4 1/2 Oct.	4 1/2	3 1/2	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$77	China Spec. Shares	50,000	\$1	all	7 1/2 Jan.	10 1/2 Oct.	10 1/2	7 1/2	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$23	China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	35 Jan.	29 Dec.	41	23	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$675	Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$7 1/2	6	11 1/2 Oct.	5 1/2 Jan.	12 1/2	6 1/2	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$48	Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	400,000	\$7 1/2	all	45 Oct.	36 1/2 Feb.	55	43	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$149	Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	190 Dec.	183 Oct.	190	149	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$26 1/2	Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	6,500	\$25	all	34 Dec.	25 Jan.	41	26 1/2	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$590	Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	34 Dec.	25 Jan.	41	26 1/2	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$14	Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	5/-	all	6 Oct.	5 Apr.	7 1/2	5 1/4	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$14	Langkats	250,000	G. \$10	all	43 1/2 May	35 Mar.	40 1/2	9	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$8	Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	150,000	\$10	all	10 1/4 Mar.	9 1/2 June	10 1/2	9	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$10	Do (New)	50,000	\$10	all	1 1/2 Mar.	8 1/2 Aug.	1 1/2	90 cts.	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$3	Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$5	all	4 1/2 Jan.	3 June	3 1/2	3 1/2	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$13	Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	27,723	\$7	all	18 Jan.	16 Dec.	17	13	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$6	Watson and Co., Ltd.	90,000	\$10	all	2 1/2 Mar.	6 1/2 Oct.	7 1/2	6	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$650	William Powell, Limited	21,000	\$7	all	6 1/2 Aug.	6 Dec.	7 1/2	5 1/2	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$29	S. C. Morning Post	6,000	\$25	all	28		29	28	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
\$10	H'Kong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	7,808	\$10	all			11	9 1/2	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30 for 1916. Paid 26/1/17. Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.

BENJAMIN & POTTS, Share and General Brokers, Princes Building, HONGKONG. Tel. address, Broker. CORRECTED TO NOON, SEPT. 21, 1917. TELEPHONE NO. 1152.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS" THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts, in their share report, dated Friday, the 21st of September, 1917, state:—Our local market remains in a very quiet state, owing principally to the continued rise in silver, which has advanced four pence since our last report. Very few transactions are recorded, and there would not appear to be much likelihood of improvement till financial conditions become easier.

The Shanghai market continues to be depressed, with very little business reported. The Straits rubber share market remains firm, prices for some of the favourite stocks showing an advance over last week's quotations. Plantation rubber comes through at 2/9 1/2.

The following are to-day's cable quotations:—Malakoff \$4.85, Kemps \$9.25, Ayer Pans \$12.20, K-dahs \$3.95, Alor Gajah \$4.35, Radella \$12.50, Tapahs \$22.00, Changkat Sordangs \$9.50, Ayer Moleks \$2.70, New Serendangs \$4.65, Pajams \$21.50 and Sandycrofts \$4.60, all Straits Currency.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have declined to a selling quotation of \$550 owing to the further advance in exchange. Sales have been made during the week at \$555 and \$550.

MARINE & FIRE INSURANCES.—Another dull week with no business to report. Hongkong Fire might be placed in small lots at \$290. Unions have sellers at \$775, whilst Cantons at \$320, North Chinas at Tls. 110, Yangtzeas at Shanghai \$190 (Exch: 7) and China Fires at \$130 are all nominal.

SHIPPING.—Quotations remain unchanged from last week, with the exception of Shell Transports which have advanced in London to 107/8. Douglases at \$81, Steamboats at \$17 1/2, Deferred Indos at \$89 and Preferred Indos at \$35 are all nominal. "Star" Ferries are obtainable at \$29.

PEFINERIES.—China Sugars are nominal at \$22 and Malabons have sellers at \$29.

MINING.—This section has been neglected all the week. Kailans have buyers at 40/-, but no shares are coming out. Langkats are nominal at Tls. 14, Raube are offered at \$250. Tronchs at 32/-, and Ural Caspians at 32/- are both nominal. Oriental Consolidated Mining Company's shares are steady at 28/-.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks after sales at \$112 and \$113, have buyers at \$113. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves are weaker at \$7 1/2. Sham-shai Docks are nominal at Tls. 76.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—With the exception of a small sale of Ham-nhry's Estates at \$36 there is nothing to report. West Point could be placed at \$73, but there is no enquiry for other stocks, which remain nominal. Central Estates being quoted at \$90, Hongkong Hotels at \$84, Hongkong Lands at \$85 and Kowloon Lands at \$85.

COTTON MILLS.—Rates are practically unchanged, as follows:—Ewn Cottons sellers at Tls. 160, Kungyiks at Tls. 14, Shanghai Cottons at Tls. 121, Yangtzeas at Tls. 495 and Oriental Cottons at Tls. 36 are all nominal. MISCELLANEOUS.—China Providents have been sold at \$750 and Green Island Cements have changed hands at \$675. There are sellers of China Lights at \$4.50, Bopes at \$26 1/2, Union Waterboats at \$13, and Powells at \$6.50. Peak Tramways (Old) at \$9, China Bureaus at \$6.50, Electric at \$48, Ices at \$149, Steel Foundries at \$10 and Watson's at \$8 are all nominal.

FORWARD SETTLEMENT DAYS.—27th September (Thursday), 29th October (Monday), 28th November (Wednesday), and 21st December (Friday).

COMPANIES' NOTICES, MEETINGS, ETC.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.—Ordinary General Meeting on Saturday, 29th instant, at noon. Transfer Books closed from 21st to 29th September, 1917, both days inclusive.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

TO	FROM	EVERY 15 MIN.
12.00 A.M.	12.15 A.M.	12.30 A.M.
12.45 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	1.15 A.M.
1.30 A.M.	1.45 A.M.	2.00 A.M.
2.15 A.M.	2.30 A.M.	2.45 A.M.
3.00 A.M.	3.15 A.M.	3.30 A.M.
3.45 A.M.	4.00 A.M.	4.15 A.M.
4.30 A.M.	4.45 A.M.	5.00 A.M.
5.15 A.M.	5.30 A.M.	5.45 A.M.
6.00 A.M.	6.15 A.M.	6.30 A.M.
6.45 A.M.	7.00 A.M.	7.15 A.M.
7.30 A.M.	7.45 A.M.	8.00 A.M.
8.15 A.M.	8.30 A.M.	8.45 A.M.
9.00 A.M.	9.15 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
9.45 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	10.15 A.M.
10.30 A.M.	10.45 A.M.	11.00 A.M.
11.15 A.M.	11.30 A.M.	11.45 A.M.
12.00 P.M.	12.15 P.M.	12.30 P.M.
12.45 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	1.15 P.M.
1.30 P.M.	1.45 P.M.	2.00 P.M.
2.15 P.M.	2.30 P.M.	2.45 P.M.
3.00 P.M.	3.15 P.M.	3.30 P.M.
3.45 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	4.15 P.M.
4.30 P.M.	4.45 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
5.15 P.M.	5.30 P.M.	5.45 P.M.
6.00 P.M.	6.15 P.M.	6.30 P.M.
6.45 P.M.	7.00 P.M.	7.15 P.M.
7.30 P.M.	7.45 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
8.15 P.M.	8.30 P.M.	8.45 P.M.
9.00 P.M.	9.15 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
9.45 P.M.	10.00 P.M.	10.15 P.M.
10.30 P.M.	10.45 P.M.	11.00 P.M.
11.15 P.M.	11.30 P.M.	11.45 P.M.
12.00 A.M.	12.15 A.M.	12.30 A.M.

RIGHT CARS ON WEEK DAYS

SATURDAY

SPECIAL CARS

By Arrangement at the Company's Office

Alameda Buildings

